No. 1 Vol. XXV.

Descriptive.

| Institute | Properties | Pro

from the Waverly, which was returned from his Highness' ship of war lying near. Our friends then took their leave, and we went on our way rejoicing. The view of the island as we proceeded, was very pleasant. But soon as and mangoes, the clouds above, and the waves beneath, were rendered the same to our sight by the surrounding darkness. The next more, we were in sight of the island of Pemba, which belongs to his Highness, and resembles Zanzibar in appearance and productions. Our progress since leaving Zanzibar has been unusually rapid; having made upwards of 700 miles in three having made upwards of 700 miles in three days. The last twenty-four hours we have sailed 240 miles, of which 75 miles is probably owing to a current. Currents are frequent in the Indian Ocean; and without unwearied care, vessels are very likely to be driven by their ports, or what is far worse, wrecked on the card reefs which abound in these seas. It reefs which abound in these seas. It was owing to currents, in connection with what some would term great carelessness, that the U. States ship Peacock, sent out with

that the U. States ship Peacock, sent out with an ambassador to negotiate a treaty with the Sultan of Muscat and the king of Siam, was driven on shore a few degrees from where we now are, and came near being entirely lost.

But I have not yet taken my final leave of Zunzibar. The island of Zanzibar, is about 45 miles from north to south, and from 12 to 15 in its greatest width. The latitude of the town, which is situated near the middle of the western shore is 6 deg. 10 sec. S. latitude. western shore, is 6. deg. 10, sec. S. latitude. The island is of coral formation. The highest land is about 300 feet above the sea. In going four or five miles into the interior, we found the surface gently undulating. Between the sloping heights were narrow intervals, some of which were wet and swampy; and some in the wet season constitute the bed of small atreams. The soil in those parts near the the wet season constitute the bed of small atreams. The soil in those parts near the ocean was, as far as I saw, light and sandy; but on the higher parts of the island it is of a darkish red, not very unlike the soil found in the region of the red sand stone, in some parts of New England. Yet one accustomed to observe, would be in no danger of mistaking it for the red sand stone formation. I saw the coral ledge at least 100 feet above high water mark. The sea mark either have faller from its park. The sea must either have fallen from its ormer height, or the island has been thrown up y some volcanic convulsion, probably the atter; as I believe it is conceded, that the little animal to which the coral owes its origin, has ot the power of carrying on its work above

the water.

The population of the island is variously estimated. Dr. Ruschenberger of the United States ship Peacock, places it at 150,000, of which 10 or 12,000 reside in the town. The most intelligent Arabs, (and I conversed with several of the principal men of the court) put it at 300,000. One of them, when asked the question, would only say, "Oh a great many." It is not the custom for the Arabs to number the people as in America. Both these estimates I think too high. The town may contain 15 or 20,000, as the houses

of the population. Others with more correctness, I think, make the proportion of slaves much greater. Some estimated them in com-parison with the free population as 10 or 12 to one. The free negroes are estimated by Dr. R. at 17,000; by what data I know not, though his language is definite. The Banyans number between 800 and 500. They are enterprising, business men; and are the principal traders. They have left their families in India, and come They have left their families in India, and come to Zanzibar to make their fortunes. They return and spend a year with their families, once in four or five years. Their religion prohibits their shedding blood, and requires them to abstain from all intoxicating liquors. Their diet consists of milk, butter and vegetables. They are ideleted to the following the following their consists of milk, butter and vegetables. They consists of milk, butter and vegetables. I ney are idolatrous Hindoos. They are in their element when engaged in business matters, and more or less of them are found in all the ports of Eastern Africa, Arabia and Persia. One of them (Jeram) farms the custom house for the Sultan. He takes the whole concern, and gives the Sultan annually \$150,000. He is very rich, probably worth millions. I was told old clear for himself this year, a sum through the organ of Acquisitiveness, or propensity to acquire property. In general, the intellectual region was well developed. I had the opportunity of putting my hand on the head am. Acquisitiveness, Caution, and Love were the leading faruties head. It was interesting to observe the heads of the Banyans and those of the other classes of inhabitants. The Arabs constitute what may be called the highest class of the people. Sowahilly with the Arabs is a general appellaion for Africa, and Sowahillies for its inhab-

Coral, and the leaves of the cocoa tree, are almost the only materials for building in Zanzibar. When burnt, the coral makes excellent line, which the inhabitants call chanam. The larger houses have their walls about two feet in thickness, of coral and chunam, and generally two stories high. For the second floor small pieces of timber are laid from one wall to the other, upon which is laid the coral and chunam. The roof is formed in the same manner. Of Course they are flat, according to the usual style of oriental buildings. Some have raised over the whole a thatched roof, in shape resembling the roofs of American houses. The thatch made of cocoa leaves, not only shields from water, but forms a pleasant awning to protect from the rays of a tropical sun. In the outer parts of the town, the houses are only miserable huts. Some are made almost entirely of the cocoa leaf; others have small poles set up, interwoven with small branches, conted Coral, and the leaves of the cocoa tree, are set up, interwoven with small branches, coated with a kind of mud wall. Streets are without with a kind of mud wall. Streets are without regularity; usually from six to ten, some perhaps, fifteen feet wide, and very filthy. Were it not for the narrowness and filthiness of the streets, if streets they can be called, the larger houses would be pleasant habitations. A little European or American ingenuity, would easily make them neat and comfortable, though in general they are dark and forbidding in their aspect. When standing upon their flat roofs, I was forcibly reminded of Catherwood's picture of Jerusalem. Yours truly, E. B.

From the New York Observer GLEANINGS AND REFLECTIONS IN THE GREAT VALLEY .--- NO. VI. By REV. DR. HUMPHREV.

Because of swearing the land mourneth .- Jer This, I am sorry to say, is emphatically true at the west. I heard but very little profone language on this side of the Alleganies. Oue of our passengers, indeed, swazgered and swore outrageously. He was a great boaster, a great politician, a great sloven, and a great coward. He wore his hat on one side, was out at one elbow, and had a beard which had one not one enow, and and a beard which had once been black—but the crop had stood over and gone to seed. Nobody, I am sure, thought so well of him as his own grandiloquent self, and when he left us, it was a deliverance fervently to be self-and all the second of the self-and to be acknowledged, by every decent passen ger. When we had got over the mountains per. When we had got over the mountains, profane expressions began to be more frequently dropped in free conversation, and sometimes by decent looking men. In descending the Ohio, I soon found that several of the passengers were grievously addicted to the vulgar and wicked habit of letting off their oaths on all occasions, let who would be pressions, but who would be pressions. onths on all occasions, let who would be pres-ent, and without in fact seeming to suspect that any hody would be pained by hearing them. Many and many a conversation, dur-ing the journey, was I obliged to break off ab-ruptly, in consequence of some profane ex-clamation, which made me shudder. The fur-ther we went, the more common and shame-less did the habit of taking God's name in vain town may contain 15 or 20,000, as the houses are compact and comparatively well filled. Judging from what I saw in my short rides, and from our excursion into the interior, I could not place the whole population of the island above 50,000. Mr. Waters places it that such a state of things existed anywhere in that such a state of things existed anywhere in that such a state of things existed anywhere in that such a state of things existed anywhere in higher. Capt. Ward has sailed entirely round the island, and thinks it but thinly inhabited. Foreigners are liable to be egregiously mistaken in estimating the population of eastern cities and countries.

The population consists of Arabs. Sowather the population consists of Arabs. S hillies or natives, Banyans and East Indiamen from Hindoostan, and free negroes and slaves from the neighboring continent of Africa, Ruschenberger says the slaves form two-thirds of the population. Others with more correct. key saturated salamanders of the great western steamboats, nor the boozy ostlers and stage drivers only, that constantly pollute the air with their pestiferous breath—but you will meet with multitudes of intelligent and respectable looking men, who can hardly open their lips without an oath. It is a dreadful annoyance, I will not say to the Christian traveller, but to any traveller, who has a decent respect for the third commandment.

But while I make these complaints, in the name of religion, morality, and even common

name of religion, morality, and even comm civility, let me not be understood to represent, that the majority of those whom you meet with at the hotels and in the public convey-ances, are addicted to the use of profane language. This is not the case. Many are as guage. This is not the target as you are yourself; and others who are not at all shock-ed, but rather amused with good-natured profanity, have too much conscience or self-respect, or regard to the feelings of others, to indulge in it themselves. "But it is a lamenta-tion, and shall be for a lamentation," that the name of God is so dreadfully "blasphemed" by any class of men in any section of our country. Can God hear it, and his anger not be kindled? Can he hear it, and not "bend his try. Can God hear it, and not kindled? Can be hear it, and not bow and make his arrow ready upon the string?" Will not his "soul be avenged on such a nation as this?" What Christian fa-ther must not shudder at the thought of bringing up his children in such a state of society? and what can change it? We must look to the Bible, to the faithful preaching of the gospel, to the Sabbath school, and above all, to the Spirit of God, to bring about the desired re-

Card-playing .- I saw much less gaming in the western steamboats than I expected to man In a very few instances cards were brought out; but not many persons seem inclined to out; but not many persons seem inclined to tion for Africa, and Sowahillies for its inhabitants, from whatever part they may come.

"Even the slaves, said one of the secretaries of his Highness, are called by us, Sowahillies.

All the natives born of Zanzihar or Africa, even if one parent be an Arab, are called Sowahillies." Notwithstanding this, the term Sowahillies." Notwithstanding this, the term Sowahilly, is given in a restricted sense to the natives of Zanzibar who are not slaves, and a

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1840.

the piea of the drunkard, for not renouncing his cups; and who will deny that the free use of tobacco creates a thirst for ardent spirits, of other alcoholic drinks, and thus imperceptibly draws multitudes, especially of the young, into the vortex of intemperance? I am more and more convinced that "Touch not, taste not, handle not," ought to be almost as earnestly reiterated in one case as the other.

Temperance Reform .- I am compelled truth and honesty to say, that the further we went west, the more I was annoyed with the fumes of alcohol, in its various combinations, and the greater number of decent looking men paying their morning and evening devoirs at the altars of Bacchus. Though it was but too evident, that there was plenty of insurrection liquor in the taverns and shanties all along on Pennsylvania rail-road and send the as well as miserable shacks did we meet with Pennsylvania rail-road and canal, there was no bar, that I could see, in either of the boats; and I doubt whether either wine or strong beer could have been got, for love or money. The we could not but regard as an auspicious con

From Pittsburgh to Louisville, our captain wa a very sober man himself, and wished his sober passengers to understand, that he kept no bar, which I supposed was literally true, till I hap-pened to see two or three decanters in a sly orner, which was for a moment unwittingly left open, as I was passing. The initiated, I have reason to believe, visited it now and then: but it was so much by stealth, that very few probably noticed it. Our boat from Louisville to St. Louis had a bar in plain sight enough, though not very obtrusively fitted up, and its attractions were too sparkling to be resisted by many of the passengers. As might have been expected, it made its customers noisy, profane, vulgar, and foolish. I am afraid it would be impossible to find a temperance boat on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to the fulls of Some of those which I happened to be aboard of had poison enough in their lockers, to kill half a regiment of British grenadiers.

In the principal towns, the consumption or ombustion rather of ardent spirits is still very great. And in the country, respectable looking men come up to the bar for their julaps, bitters and cordials, just as they used to fifteen or twenty years ago in our New England villages; not appearing to dream of any thing disrepu-table or wrong in the habit, any more than if they had stepped into a baker's shop to buy

ead for their families. But after all, it is almost the unanimous testimony of temperance men at the West, that there has been a very great change for the better within the last few years, and I am not better within the last few years, and I am not at all certain, but that the good cause is now advancing as fast in the Great Valley, as in any other part of the country. The ranks of total abstinence are continually filling up and gaining strength; and in many wide districts, the consumption of distilled and fermented liquors is very much diminished. Several of the Leicherser entirophyly those of Ohio he Legislatures, particularly those of Ohio, the Legislatures, particularly those of Onio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Illinois have recently passed laws more or less auspicious to the progress of reform. In Cincinnati, the coffee-houses, alias the grog-shops, were last year put down, it was thought, by a strong vote of the citizens, and although the measures adopted by the corporation have not been so effective as was anticipated, the friends of tem-perance are determined to persevere, and are confident they shall ultimately succeed. The same thing is true in Louisville and St. Louis. In Louisville no man can receive a license to sell ardent spirits, until he presents to the city council a petition signed by a majority of voters on the square, where he wishes to open his shop. In St. Louis the change in public sen-timent has been wonderful. In consequence of a petition, signed by a great majority of the legal voters in that rising and prosperous city, that no licenses might be granted the present year, the house of delegates, one branch of the ity government, passed the order unanimou and sent it to the Board of Aldermen, wher

at the next ward elections.
In Illinois, Mr. Turner, a very able, discreet, and indefatigable agent, has labored for three or four years, with the most encouraging success. Many of the towns in that state, availthemselves of the provisions of the late have already " purged out the old leaven, and the work of purification goes prosperously on. "With men," I know, "it is impossible to cast out all the "evil spirits" out of that noble State, or any other in the great West; "but with God all things are possible." Every thing under his blessing, depends upon "light and love"—upon wise counsels, and efficient, per-severing action. The friends of temperance in the new States will of course be opposed by that class of men who are willing to thrive upon the vices and ruin of their neighbor, and still more, perhaps, by those "whose," still more, perhaps, by those "whose god is their belly, and who glory in their shame." But let them not be disheartened. The cause in which they are engaged, is one of the no blest in the world; and its complete triump will be glorious in the end.

COLDEST OF ALL CLIMATES. - The earth has no spot upon its surface, either habitable or otherwise, which is so cold as Yakutsk, a paltry, yet principal town of Eastern Siberia, where a few wooden houses are intermixed with numerous huts, windowed with ice. In this dreary and remote region the earth is always frozen, the summer's thaw never reach ing below three feet from the surface, the sub terranean ice having a computed depth of 200 yards. In January the thermometer has been known to sink 18 deg. below the bitterest cold experienced by Ross during his late expedi-

tion, and yet the inhabitants, favored by and barley, and cultivate successfully potatoes and various other hardy vegetables.

Voices of the Night. By Henry Wads-worth Longfellow. Cambridge; John Owen. 1839. pp. 144.

"Voices of the night;"-melodious and tender as those of nature berself! The wind, sighing through the old pine tree, or whispering in the tall larches, mild as the breathing of an in the tall farches, mild as the breathing of an infant; the solenn sea, afar off, and the small stream, singing "like one that hath a pleasant voice;" that gentle rustling of the grass which is not heard by day; while above, "the little birds in dreams their songs repeat;"—these are not more sweet and tuneful to the outward ear, thin are some of these "voices of the night" to that of the spirit. When we say that the author of the poems now before is a Poet, we mean to place him, as an American, within bounds of the little con which brightens our western sky. Whether the four or five stars which compose it be those of the first magnitude or not, we shall not now undertake to prove; but it is no unworthy com-pany, and after having been disturbed by tran-scient meteors and little balloons carrying lanterns, we hail with joy another true light in

About two thirds of the book before us are About two thirds of the book before us are occupied by translations, and a part of the original poems were written before the age of nineteen. These earlier poems, though bearing as they should do, some marks of youth, are more in harmony with the later efforts of the author, than is usually the case with poetry written in early life. Though the young are, (if the "gods have made them poetical,") full of thoughts and imaginations which are the substance of poetry, they are seldom able to give them a poetical form. The muse visits them, it is true; but they wrap her up in mist and call her sublime, or cover her white robes with artificial flowers, and call her pretty; so with artificial flowers, and call her pretty; so that we usually pass over the "earlier po-ems," even of the best poets, with a slight glance, and a smile or a sigh. Those in this ems," even of the best poets, with a single glance, and a smile or a sigh. Those in this little book are not only remarkable as written by a young man, but are worthy to accompany the author's maturer efforts.

One of the characteristics of Mr. Longfel-

low's poetry, is the clearness and truth of his pictures of external nature. He draws them from the impressions made by nature herself upon his own poetic sense, and not from the cloudy tracery of second-hand images. They therefore come home to the heart and imagina-tion. This power of description, of presenting by a few touches such an image of any beautiful aspect of nature that we not only but see it through the poetic atmosph but see it through the poetic atmosphere—is shown in every page; a single instance of it, (as our limits will not allow long extracts.) must suffice, though it is like lopping off a finger from a statue, as a specimen of the sculptor's art, to take a stanza from the beautiful

> Of tall and sombrous pines; Abroad their fan-like branches grew; And, when the sunshine durted through, Spread like a vapor soft and blue, In long and sloping lines."

The most beautiful pieces in the volume, are those included in the division entitled "Voices of the Night." The "Psalm of Life," "Footsteps of Angels," "The Reaper and the Flowsteps of Angels," "The Reaper and the Flow-ers," have a tender and spiritual beauty which is rare; rare too, since it has become so much the fashion to envelope half-formed thoughts in fog to make them look deep, are the simplicity of thought and expression

these poems.
It matters not to us by what process the finish is given to fine poetry. The versification which has so easy a flow may be the result of some happy moment of inspiration, as if the fairy's wand were over the poet, turning his words to diamonds and pearls; or sheets of paper may be blotted before the "words that burn" will obey the master's spell; but how-ever it be obtained, those who read and love

presides over translation, Mr. Longtellow has been blessed often by the light of her counternance, and received bountiful gifts from her "pictured urn." Read "The Celestial Pilot"—"Beatrice," "The Terrestrial Paradise," in this volume—and you are persuaded that after all, Dante wrote in English. The passage in the Italian may be familiar to you, the silver the Italian may be familiar to you, the silver sounds may be yet ringing in the mind's ear; but a charm has been laid upon you, and the harsh Teutonic has become for the time, the native language of Dante.

with new pleasure in this v

SARBATH SCHOOL BOOKS ON MISSIONS.

The following description of the books on Missions, published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, is from the last Annual Report of the Society.

"Between thirty and forty of the books published by the Society, are histories of the various missions and benevolent Societies of These books embody and present to the reader, in a small compass, a vast another of information respecting the countries and people where and among whom the missions are located,—embracing the general appearance, geography, soil, productions, climate, &c., of the countries; and the manners, customer religion. toms, habits, government, literature, religion origin, progress, present state and prospects of the missions, &c. This information but few readers have the time or facilities readers have the time or facilities for gather-ing from the numerous books, reports, and other documents, from which it has been collected. Here, in a single small volume, is given, in a well digested and continuous form, what is would take the reader many days to gather

These books have exerted a very salutary influence in our Subbath schools, and wherever they have been circulated, at the west and south, in awakening and cultivating a spirit of benevolence, and sympathy for the ignorant, and the superstitious and the benighted. It is believed that the good effected on the rising generation, by this class of books alone, is sufficient to justify all the expense this Society has incurred in sustaining its publishing department. As new editions of these books are published

from time to time, they are revised anew, and also enlarged, by adding what of interest or importance may have occurred in the various missions and benevolent societies, &c., subsequent to the publication of former editions."

Biography.

PROFESSOR BILLIMAN.

Course of Lectures on Geology, in this city, we trust the following article, which we copy from the last No. of the Yale Literary Magazine, will be found asonable and acceptable to our readers. The Magzine also contains a well executed copperplate Likeess of the Professor.]

ness of the Professor.]

Biographical Notice of Benjamin Silliman, M. D. L. L. D. Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology in Yale College. Professor Silliman was born the 8th of Aug., 1779, in North Stratford, now Trumbull; in which place his father's family had taken refuge at that time, as Fairfield, their proper residence, had been burned by the British troops, in the preceding July. Both his father and grandfather were educated at Yale College. His grandfather, the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, graduated in 1727, and was for many years a Councillor and Judge of the Superior Court, in the Colony of Connecticut. His father, Gold Selleck Silliman, Esq., graduated in 1752, and was a lawyer of distinction at the Fairfield bar. In the war of the revolution he, in part or wholly, relinquished his profession, and engaged actively in the content of his sevential.

bar. In the war of the revolution he, in part or wholly, relinquished his profession, and en-gaged actively in the cause of his country. At this time he received the commission of Briga-dier General in the willing the commission of Brigadier General in the militia, and was appointed by the Governor and the Council of Safety, su-perintendent of the coast of the county of Fair-field; in which station he exerted a highly ial influence on the measures of defer

beneficial influence on the measures of defence, which it had been found necessary to adopt. Professor Silliman entered the Freshman class in Yale College, at the Commencement in 1792, and graduated in 1796, at the age of seventeen; having been three years in College under the presidency of Dr. Stiles, and one year under that of the late Dr. Dwight. On leaving College, he was employed. for a short time, as instructor of a school in Wethersfield, and then entered on a course of study premer. time, as instructor or a sensor in and then entered on a course of study prepar and then entered on a course of study prepar and the profession of the law. He wa and then entered on a course of study preparatory to the profession of the law. He was admitted to the bar in the county of New Haven, in the spring of 1802. The degree of Master of Arts he received in course, in 1799, and was then appointed to the office of tutor in the College; and from that time to the present, he has been engaged with little interputation, in companion to the content of the college. uption, in communicating instruction.

His election to the professorship of chemis

try was at the Commencement in 1802. At that time, his knowledge of this science was such, as he could derive from reading only; since he had had no opportunity to see it illustrated by the necessary experiments. His ap-pointment to this station in the College, was with the understanding, that he should be alowed time to prepare himself for the proper discharge of its duties. Accordingly, he spent the two succeeding winters in Philadelphia, at-tending on the lectures of Dr. Woodhouse, and was at the same time engaged in perform and was at the same time engaged in performing, by myself, the most important experiments in the course. While he was in Philadelphia, he commenced the study of mineralogy, and heard, likewise, the lectures of the several medical professors in that city. He was inducted into the professorship of chemistry in 1804, and gave a short course of lectures in the summer of that year. In the spring of 1805, he went to Europe, to procure books and the summer of that year. In the spring of 1805, he went to Europe, to procure books and apparatus for the College, and was absent about fifteen months. This opportunity he made use of to increase his professional knowledge. In London, he attended the lectures of Dr. Pearson, and a private and practical course by Mr. Accum; in Edinburgh, the full and able courses of Dr. Hope and Dr. Murray. the courses of Dr. Hope and Dr. Murray, He acquired, during his absence, particularly in Edinburgh, additional knowledge in mine-ralogy and geology; and in the same capital heard the courses of the most distinguished nedical professors.

medical professors.

At the time Professor SILLIMAN began to lecture on chemistry, the minerals belonging to the College were very few; yet with the inconsiderable number which had been previously collected, and such as he had added, chiefly from the vicinity of New Haven, he soon after began a course of instruction in mineral security. words to diamonds and pearls; or sheets of paper may be blotted before the "words that burn" will obey the master's spell; but however it be obtained, those who read and love poetry are satisfied with the result. Mr. Longfellow possesses great power of versification. His words "fit, like Mosaic," and his lines delight the musical ear like a sweet melody.

This slight notice must not be concluded, without mentioning the great and uncommon merit of the translations in this volume. If, as we firmly believe, there is a tenth Muse, who presides over translation, Mr. Longfellow has been blessed often by the light of her counterman and the vicinity of New Haven, he soon after began a course of instruction in mineralogy. He was much aided in this department by the purchase in 1807 of a small, but very valuable collection of mineralogical specimens, selected with great judgment by Mr. Benjamin Perkins; and in a still higher degree by the deposit at the College in the years 1810 and 1812 of the large cabinet of Col. George Gibbs, which has been since purchased for the institution. In procuring both these cabinets, and in establishing the Trumbull Gallery in 1831, Professor Sillman is understood to have borne a very important part. He contributed borne a very important part. He contributed also very efficient aid in the establishment of the medical department in the Call the establishment of cal department in the College; and from 1813, when the medical lectures menced, he has given instruction in pharmacy. Geology at first, he connected in his instruc-tion chiefly with mineralogy; but as this science is now much extended, and the means illustrating its principles have been proportionally increased, he has made it for severa

years the subject of a distinct course of lectures Professor SILLIMAN has appeared at various Professor Silliman has appeared at various times before the public as an author. In 1810, he published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland, and two passages over the Atlantic in the years 1805 and 1806;" and in 1820, "Remarks made on a short tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1819;" both of which works have passed through several editions. In 1880, he published "Elements of Chemistry, in the order of the Lectures in Yale College," 2 vols. 8vo. He has likewise published, with notes and appear has likewise published, with notes and appen dixes, several editions of Henry's Che and Bakewell's Geology. The several smaller productions which he has issued from the

press, it is deemed unnecessary to particularize. In 1818, he commenced the publication of the "American Journal of Science." This work has been continued to the present time, and the thirty-eighth volume is now in the press. The editing of this work is understood to have been attended with much more labor than profit; but the Journal has been the means of embodying a great amount of Ameri-can science, and of communicating to the pub-lic important information respecting the reof the American continent. Journal is well known, and its value justly appreciated, not only in our own but in foreign

Professor SILLIMAN has received various academical honors, and is a member of nu-merous scientific and learned bodies, at home and abroad.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES .- "You talk much," Signs of the line and eccentric Rowland Hill, "of the millennium, and of 'the signs of the times.' I know but one infullibly true harbinger of that event. When you see or hear of a Jew and an Arab, a Hindoo, and a Chinese, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Congregationalist, a Lutheran, and a Methodist, a Friend and a Baptist, all united C. S. then Satan will run away, and the Augel will Whole No. 1253.

seize him in his flight, and cast him into the ess pit, and shut him up for a thousand

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder HOME MISSIONS. Extract from the Report of a Missionary in Mas-

"It has been my endeavor to discharge the high duties of my station with fidelity to the people and to God. I suppose that the success or usefulness of a minister of the gospel, does not consist wholly, or even chiefly, in bedoes not consist wholly, or even chiefly, in being instrumental in the conversion of sinners. If this were the measure of his influence, then it would follow that my labors in this place hitherto have been of but little, perhaps no use. I suppose the moral influence of preaching, of character, of example of conversation—the effects resulting from all these—are to be taken into the account, in estimating the success of a minister's labors. The good effects of these can be estimated by none but the Infinite Mind.

"Some of the greatest obstacles to the second

Infinite Mind.

"Some of the greatest obstacles to the success of the gospel, and the true prosperity of this church and people, in my view, have resulted from contentions, in years post, between them and a former minister. The fruits of that long and bitter contest are still seen and felt. These fruits are many, and they are all bitter fruits. What God's designs may be respecting this charch and people, and what he will do in times to come, I do not take it upon me to decide, of even conjecture. But I own that the prospects, as it regards the immortal interests of the rising generation, are not, in my view, of a cheering description. Nevertheless, a God of boundless mercy, we know, can suddenly, and with perfect ease, change these prospects; and where sin abounds, cause grace much more to abound. May his anger be turned away, and his great mercy appear."

Remarks.

REMARKS. 1. The conversion of a sinner from the error of his way, is unquestionably a great work—in some respects, perhaps, the greatest in which human instrumentality is ever employed. But then, the guiding of that converted sinner on in his way to holiness and heaven, is also a very great work; demanding more of the min-ister's time and toil, than it often receives. Never was a preacher instrumental of a great-er number of conversions than Paul. And yet the distinguishing characteristic of his ministhe distinguishing characteristic of his ministry was, its maturing and sanctifying influence on the converts themselves. To these he always directed his chief attention. For these he prayed without ceasing, and labored without fainting, every one of the thirleen epistles which bear his name, was written to some church of Christ, or some professing Christian, with a direct aim to instruct them either in doctrine or duty. The minister who feels that he is doing nothing to any purpose when sinners are not converted under his ministry, or who thinks of leaving his parish for want of useful occupation, (we have known such a who thinks of leaving his parish for want of useful occupation, (we have known such a thing) because most of his hearers have been gathered into the church, has views of the ministerial office, very different from those of Paul and the other apostles.

2. It were happy for the Redeemer's cause, if "the influence (whether moral or religious) of character, of example, of conversation," as well as "of receiping the part of th

well as "of preaching," were oftener taken into the account, in estimating the success of a minister's labors, or, indeed, his qualifications for the ministry. We have known a candiminister's labors, or, indeed, his qualifications for the ministry. We have known a candidate, by a single day's preaching, commend himself so strongly to the confidence of a church, as to secure a call to settle among them. What could they know of the man? Suppose him to be a good preacher; is good preaching all that is requisite to make a successful minister? When Paul tells Timothy what "a bishop must be," (see I. Tim. 3; 2—7) he mentions, at least, fifteen distinct specifications of character, only one of which admits of developement in the pulpit. The rest must find their appropriate sphere of influence somewhere else. That influence, nevertheless, was thought to have much to do with the success of a minister's labors, in the time of Paul Aculi vision. of a minister's labors, in the time of Paul. And it has quite as much to do with

3. The closing paragraph in the above Re-port, contains a mournful illustration of this truth. A contention, perhaps, may arise be-tween the holiest, the wisest, the best endowed pastor on earth, and the people of his charge. But it will not, it cannot grow into "a long and bitter contest," rending the church di tracting the society, and throwing its baleful influence forward into the distant future, if the pastor do not lack some of the ministerial qualifications, with which Paul would have him invested. He will surrender his own him invested. He will surferner als own right, he will suffer personal wrong, he will do any thing consistent with his high vocation, rather than be a party in contentions which will spread the gloom of spiritual death over a whole generation.

RULERS AND RULED.

[At the present time, when the question, Who shall be the chief Ruler of this great nation, is before the American people, we deem the following remarks, copied from the Philadelphia Presbyterian, peculiarly seasonable and appropriate.]

But little attention is paid to the close con-nection between the prosperity of 6 nation, and the moral character of its rulers. And yet all history is eloquent in teaching us, that the destinies of the largest communities have re-ceived their coloring from the conduct of their leaders. When the kings of Israel "did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," the nation conformed, at least externally, to their example; but when they did evil, a general deexample; but when they did evil, a general degeneracy followed, and the Holy One of Israel was provoked to visit the national defection with his judgments. This general principle is familiarly expressed in the adage, "like king, like people." The influence exerted by one placed in authority, is proportioned to the eminence of the station which he occupies. This determines the force which his example shall determines the force which his example shall determines the force which his example shall have, and the extent of the power which he may, in other ways, exert. A prominent station makes good or bad conduct conspicuous, and the object of general observation. If a private individual observes or descerates the Sabbath, it will have its influence, but to a limited extent; but if the same shall be done by the highest officers of the land, it will be known and observed of all men, and its effect, by the highest officers of the land, it will be known and observed of all men, and its effect, for good or evil, will be proportionably extensive. When it becomes a matter of notoriety, that the men that frame our laws, and occupy the chief places of power, are the habitual visiters of the race course and theatre, that they spend their Sabbaths in travelling or feasting, and their pinks at early, the effect of their are and their nights at cards, the effect of their example must be pernicious to public morals, and prove peculiarly detrimental to the youth of our country, who are easily swayed by the influence of example. One immoral man, thus prominent in the public eye, may cause

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many ministers can neutralize.

But example is not the only source of evil.

The power entrusted to the officers of civil government, will be employed for the weal or woo of the community. The enactment and execution of the laws are entrusted to them, and it is too much to expect from an imm and irreligious ruler, that, in opposition to h personal example, he will so frame and admin-

personal example, he will so frame and admi-ister the laws as to make them subserve the cause of a sound morality.

In our own country, where the utmost lati-tude in the elective franchise is enjoyed, the responsibility in the choice of rulers is propor-tionably increased. Our rulers are indeed our we select them from the commo own, for we select them from the common mass, and elevate them to the seats of authority. Were they imposed on us by hereditary succession, the responsibility would of course be less. What, therefore, we do in this respect, we are accountable for, and the consequence of the second second selection where the second s quences of it must be borne, as having been willingly incurred. If evil befals us, it is an evil which the righteous providence of God commissions to remind us of the abuse, or at least the careless use of our privilege. In this view of the subject, it seems to us to be an imperative duty on every good citizen to guard the public morals, through the rulers of the land. The inquiry should not be in relation to a candidate for office, does he bear the name of a particular party; but is be beared. of a particular party; but is he honest, is he capable, is his life virtuous, will he promote the public good by protecting and promoting the cause of good morals? If we give our suffrage for one, who, from his well known hab-its, cannot be expected to promote the virtue of the community, we are as much accounta-ble for his acts, as if they were our personal We make these remarks without the slightest personal allusion to political men or parties as now existing; we speak as moralist and lovers of our country; for ourselves, we care not what party name an officer of state may bear, provided he feels his responsibility; fulfils his duty to God and his country, faithfully and conscientiously; and exhibits to the

Intelligence.

RELIGION IN PHILADELPHIA.

It was stated in our last, that there were pleasing indications of the special presence and work of the Holy Spirit in some of the churches in this city. A highly interesting state of religious feeling has existed here for several weeks—but the apprehension that an announcement of it might excite undue expectation abread has consedured by the service. The tation abroad, has caused us to be silent. evidences of the commencement of the work of God are at this time daily increasing, and so distinct, that we deem it proper to speak of them, to the praise and honor of his grace

In most, perhaps we should say, in all the churches in our city connected with the Third Presbytery, there has been more than usual attention to the ordinary means of grace for the last two or three months. The congregations have been large. Prayer meetings have been numerously attended. Deep and growing in-

numerously attended. Deep and growing in-terest has apparently been felt by many; re-peated instances of conviction, and hopeful conversion, have been known.

In this state of things, the Rev. Mr. Patton, Pastor of the Western Church, commerced a series of meetings on the 8th last, which were continued every evening for ten days or more. For some time he was assisted in these ser-vices, which were well attended, by the Rev. vices, which were well attended, by the Rev. Mr. Sterling, of Reading, and afterward by the Rev. Mr. Norton, from New York. The solemnity and interest in his congregation have been increasing. Forty or fifty have attended meetings appointed for those who were in-ring "what they must do to be saved;" ny of whom profess to have passed from death unto life. same time, the Rev. Mr. Grant.

About the same time, the Rev. Mr. Grant, the Pastor of the Eleventh Church, commenced holding meetings every evening, which have been attended by large numbers, and with deep interest. These meetings, we understand, have been conducted by the Pastor. No exhave been community traveling the property of the property of the But God, it is believed, has accompanied his own truth with the Holy Spirit. Cases of consumptions of the property of the pr viction and inquiry have been frequent. On Wednesday night of last week, the meetings having been continued every evening for ten or twelve days, it was proposed to suspend them; the question was submitted to the large audience which thronged his lecture room, and was decided almost unanimously against their discontinuance, the congregation rising simul-taneously as an expression of their wishes upon the subject.

During last week, and for some days previ-

ous, religious services were held daily in the Rev. Mr. Rood's church, (Central Church of the Northern Liberties.) conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, in connexion with the Pastor. Large numbers have attended these services, and many have expresed a solemn interest in the great subject of salvation

A state of things no less encouraging, we oderstand, exists in Dr. Carroll's Church. The congregation there, on ordinary occasions has for weeks been large and increasing; and more than usual attention is given to the great doctrines of the cross. Some, we know not how many, are inquiring for the way of life.

This statement applies with equal truth to the Rev. Mr. Barnes' congregation. A series of meetings in the First Church is now in progress. The Pastor is aided in conducting them by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, who, it is hoped, will spend the winter in our city. At the late communion, several were added to this church on examination, and others by certificate

At the communion in Pine street Church (Rev. Mr. Brainerd's,) held on the second Sabbath of this month, fifteen were added to its numbers, ten on examination, and five by certificate. Here, too, it is believed that God has commenced a work of grace in souls that will never die—a work which should make Christians feel that their situation is unspeaka-

Of the state of religion in the Rev. Mesars Waterman's, Ramsay's, and Adair's congregations we cannot speak definitely. We have tions, we cannot speak definitely. We have understood, that in Mr. Ramsay's there is in-

We rejoice that we can add to this notice that there are pleasing evidences that the Lord is carrying on this work of his grace in the Third African Church, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Rhodes, a colored preacher. Numbers in that congregation are hopefully converted unto God, and others are inquiring what they must do to inherit eternal life. [Tel. and Ohs.

PRESBYTERY OF HOLSTON, TENNESSEE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Blountsville Tenn. under date of Dec. 3, 1839. Our esteem

Christian brother says,-" Many of our congregations in this part of the Lord's vineyard, de the Lord's vineyard, during the last fall, have been greatly blessed. In the bounds of Holston bytery, about 108 have been added to the Presbytery, about 10s have been added to the church, to wit: Elizabethton church, 8— Jonesboro, 15 during the year—Greenville and two or three adjacent churches, 40 were added during the Presbyterial meeting—Rogersville church, 30—Bluntsville, 8—New Bethel, 7, (to this church about 30 were added during the last year,)—at the Synodical meeting at New Mar-ket, between 60 and 70 were added. Other churches west of New Market, in the bo this Synod, have received additions, but I have not learned the particulars. Thus, you perceive, the Lord has not left us without with

that he is gracious, and ever lends a listening ear to the prayers of his children. Other sister churches, particularly the Methodists and Baptists, have also been signally blessed with the divine presence, and many brought to bow to the mild sceptre of the Prince of Peace. Yours very truly, SAMUEL RHEA.

RELIGION IN FLORIDA.

The Quincy, (Fa.) Sentinel, a paper just established at that place, says:
"We have been truly gratified with the religious feeling which has overspread a large por-tion of Middle Florida during the present year. the country, causing many to turn from sin to righteousness, and gathering many into the fold of Christ. The number that has been fold of Christ. The number that has been added to the different churches, cannot be le than two thousand; among whom are many of our most respectable and influential citizens."

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1840.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER.

Next Monday is the day set apart as a season of w ever for the Conversion of the World. The faces which e have collected in the two following articles, are calcula d to encourage the Prayers of Christians, and may be use al at meetings where nothing better is at hand

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. As reported in the Missionary Herald, during the year 1839.

MAHRATTA. - For several months there ha been a growing attention to religion at Ahmed-nugger—schools flourishing, and prejudices against female education being removed. This against female education being removed. This ear has been signalized by the conversion of two young Brahmins, of much promise.

MADURA. - Spirit of inquiry increasing, and argent applications for more schools. Christian knowledge evidently advancing among the people, who are making progress in their ability to read the printed character. Some of the older boys in the boarding school have asked for baptism. One native, (Francis Asbury,)

older boys in the boarding school have asked for baptism. One native, (Francis Asbury,) has been licensed to preach the gospel.

Madras.—A beginning has been made to-wards the formation of a book manufactory in the native language. During the year, Dr. Scudder has distributed 18,000 portions of Scripture, and 3,000 Tracts. There is a grad-ual change for the better, both among the na-tive and European community. tive and European community.

CEYLON.—The utility and blessed influence

of the Seminaries at Oodooville and Batticotta are constantly becoming more and more man itest. There is a steadily increasing demand for books. The public mind is evidently per vaded with the impression that Christianit true and will prevail. Such is the zeal of so of the most rigid heathen to have their boys admitted into the Seminary, that principles of caste and religious societies are oft n sacrific-ed to this object. A new class of 40 lads have been admitted to the Seminary; and it is pro posed to enlarge the girl's boarding sch 100. Some of the native members of the church give unusual marks of grace; there is a con siderable number of serious inquirers; and ter have been admitted to the church

CHISA.—The operations of the mission have een interrupted by the measures of the Chinese government to break up the opium trade The event, however, is auspicious to the mis-sion, as no hope of permanent benefit to the Chinese remained, while this trade continued. SIAM—By the voluntary offer of a govern-

ment officer, the missionaries have obtained the lease of a large building in a central part of the city, which is regarded as a very advan-tageous position. The prospect was never more encouraging. Besides those in the employment of the mission, a number of others attend public worship on the Salbath. Num-bers duily call for books, and make interesting inquiries. An increasing number of nobles and ployment of the en of rank, call to spend the evening and ake inquiries respecting the Christian faith, ore tracts have been distributed than in any former year. The conviction of the vanity of their idols, appears to be extending among the people. There is one case of hopeful conver-

ion, and several inquirers.
Nestorians of Persia.—Increasing evidence interest and general improvement. The riptures are beginning to be better understood, and some seriousness is manifested. Indications of the progress of civilization are manifest among the Persians. The mis-sion Seminary is full and flourishing. The ecclesiastics are becoming more interested in the study of the Bible, and the spirit of us inquiry is increasing among mission finds favor in the eyes rulers; public sentiment among the Mohan is setting strongly in favor of educ tion; and evidences are not wanting of the de-cline of Islamism. The Nestorians feel increasing confidence in the missionaries; and knowledge and truth are progressing through

e labors of the mission.

Turkey.—This year has been signalized by at Constantinople—a certain indication of the progress of truth. Things have, however, 50; Centreville, Pa., 24; Troy, Pa., 17. taken a favorable turn. Christian knowledge is progressing; favorable changes are taking place in the feelings of Mussulmans; and the w Christians are becoming stronger in the

SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND .- The prospects of the mission generally are encouraging; but this year has been particularly distinguished by a wonderful religious excitement among the Druses, as well as some of the nominal Chris-tian sects. Great hope is entertained that it may prove a genuine work of the Holy Spirit, leading to glorious results. Much of opposi-tion and persecution has been awakened; which has somewhat checked, though by no means suppressed these manifestations. Eleven have been admitted to the church at Beyroot

Been admitted to the church at Beyroot.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.—The missionaries, who had been driven from the country, by the war between Dingaan and the Dutch, were, at the latest intelligence, about to return to Port Na-tal, with encouraging prospects.

Western Africa.—In less than two years,

10.872 copies of 13 separate books and tracts have been published in the native language. The seminary has 45 pupils, about 20 of whom can read with ease and fluency, books in their

own and the English language.
NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—Religious truth and the spirit of inquiry seem to be advancing among the Sioux. Ten women bave been received into the church, who, with their 18 children, were baptized; and one man is ex-pected soon to be baptized. 50 to 100 attend Public worship. Among the Nez Perces, West of the Rocky Mountains, there has been a powerful awakening. As many as 2,000 publicly confessed their sins, and pledged themselves to live for God; and many give evidence of a saving change, among whom are several of the principal men of the nation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .-- This year, (or rather the intelligence received this year,) has been signalized by the most remarkable outpouring of the Holy Spirit on record since the days of the Apostles. At every station, there has been a revival of religion. The standard of piety has been elevated, and the hardened and profli-gate have been converted. At Wailuku, the gate have been converted. At Walluku, the congregation has so increased that the meeting bouse, 40 by 92, is too small, and another, 50 by 100, with galleries, has been built. 338 have been added to the church. In Hilo and the increase of true religion is in advance the church durantees of population. Yet, there Puna, 3.881 were received into the church during the year 1838. At Maui, there is a great draw back upon this, for we have not included Molokai, 228 have been received into the

Lahaina, the native members of the church seem to be growing in grace; and religious knowledge is fast increasing. A fraction less than 5,000 souls were added to the church at Hawaii, in 1838. The whole number added to all the churches on the Islands is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. They have this year een furnished for the first time, with the whole

BENGAL.—There has been a powerful relitious excitement among the natives of Bengal, upplied by the English Church Missionary mber of inquirers amounting t

Thus has this year brought us the intelligence of at least four most wonderful movements of the Holy Ghost, upon masses of he then, in as many quarters of the earth, and among people of great diversity of character. he Lord's name be praised.

Missionaries sent out this year.—To Con

Missionaries sent out this year.—To Constantinople; Rev. Cyrus Hambin and Mrs. Hambin, and Mrs. Dwight, wife of Rev. H. G. O. Dwight. To Syria; Rev. E. R. Bendle and Mrs. Beadle, Rev. C. S. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman. To the Mission among the Nestorians; Rev. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones. To the Mahratta Mission; Rev. Ebenezer Burgess and Mrs. Burgess, Rev. Ozro French and Mrs. French, Rev. R. W. Hume and Mrs. Hume. To. Siam. Rev. N. S. Reaham and Hume. To Siam; Rev. N. S. Benham and Mrs. Benham, Rev. J. Caswell and Mrs. Cas-well, Rev. H. S. G. French and Mrs. French, well, Rev. H. S. G. French and Mrs. French, Rev. A. Hemenway and Mrs. Hemenway, Rev. L. B. Peet and Mrs. Peet, Miss Mary E. Pierce and Miss J. M. Taylor. To Cape Palmas; Mrs. Wilson, wife of Rev. A. E. Wilson, M. D. To Canton; W. B. Diver, M. D. To Madras; Phineas R. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt. To Ceylon; Miss Jane E. Lathrop, Miss S. F. Brown, Miss E. Agnew. To the Cherokee To Ceylon; Miss Jane E. Lathrop, Miss S. F. Brown, Miss E. Agnew. To the Cherokee Mission; Mr. H. R. Copeland and Mrs. Cope-To the Sandwich Islands; Rev. S. Dib-

e and Mrs. Dibble.

Thus it appears that 37 missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent out and 5 have resumed their labors among the heathen during the year.

REVIVALS DURING THE YEAR 1839.

Notices of revivals, in the following places, we been published during the past year. Where the number of hopeful conversions is entioned, we have annexed it to the name o

A school in Missouri, from 20 to 30; in the ably embracing a number of congregations; Mr. Ramsay's church, Philadelphia, 29; Uti Mi. 100; the U. S. troops on Governor' ind, 30; Marietta, Ohio, city and college Newark, N. J., 100; Farmington, Mich 60; Newark, N. J., 100; Farmington, shich, 200; West Springfield, Ms., 100; Gloucester, Ms., 400; Weltfleet, Ms., 100; Norton, Ms.; Wheaton Female Seminary; Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, nearly all the pupils who were not professors of religion before; Warremate Seminary, nearly all the pupils who were not professors of religion before; Warner, N. H.; Northampton, N. H.; Newport, N. H.; Bradford, N. H.; Brentwood, N. H. 40; Wolfborough, N. H.; Galesburgh, Ill., 60; Youngstown, N. Y., 87; Rochester, Mich., 40 to 50; Green Bay, Mich., 15; York, N. Y., 50; Princeton, Ms., 125; Bristol, R. I. 2504. 50; Princeton, Ms., 125; Bristol, R. I., 250; Gettysburgh College, Pa., 15; Lexington, Mi. 30; Monticello, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.
Alexandria, D. C., 30; Greenville, S.
Baltimore, Md., 2,000; Westumpka,
Chesterfield, Ms.; Hopkinsville, Kv.,
Texas, N. Y.; Colebrook, N. H., 21; Sh exas, N. Y.; Colebrook, N. H., 21; Su., 75; Harrison, Otisfield, Brighton, W. d., Me.; Rye, N. H., 30; Carrollton, dleton, Shingola, Lexington, Grenada, 250; New York; Brooklyn, N. Y., 27; Ja ac, K. I.; Detroit, Mich., 20; Middletown, A. L.; Uset Brookfield, 30; Salishury and Amesury, 30; Wilksbarre, Pa., 70; Spartanburgh, C.; Coleskill, N. Y., 38; Middleburgh, Y., 30; Greencastle, Ia., 20; Jerseyvilie L; Colerain, Ms., 40. We gather the following additional account

from the Report of the proceedings of the General Association of Massachusetts:—Dal-ton, West Stockbridge, Leverett, Amherst College, Ware 1st.; Berlin, 20; Holden, 20; Shrewsbury, 70; Worcester, 60; South Royalston; Pepperell, Groton, Acton, Dunstable Concord, Saxonville; Reading, 18; Burling ton, 30; Andover, West Parish, 50; Amesbu ry Mills, Bradford, Georgetown, Ipswich; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Tabernacle Church; Salem, 36; Manchester, 170; Essex, 15; Topsfield, 40; South Weymouth, Milton; male Academy at Norton; South Dart outh; Falmouth, North Falmouth, Edgar 1; South Dennis, 50; Yurmouth, 60.

The following items are gathered from the ports of "Home Missions:"-Fayetteville Tenn., a powerful revival, number of hopeful conversions, 50; Manchester, Ill., very powe ul; Great Bend, Pa., 70; Eaton, Mooers, N. Y., 25; Darien, Ct., 25; St. Clair, Mich., 32; Ridgeville, O., 30; Cuba, N. Y.; New Hudson, N. Y.; Sandwich, N. H.; Avon, Ct.; Juliet, Ill.; Defiance, O., 20; Stoney Creek, Mich., 15; Grand Blanc, 15; New Pe-tersburgh, O.; Peru, 40; Randolph Co. Mo., 800; Danyille, Ia. Pottsville, Pa., 12; Allen, 800: Danville, fa. Pottsville, Pa., 12: Allen.

50; Centreville, Pa., 24; Troy, Pa., 17.
From the above statement, it appears that one hundred and twenty-eight revivals of religion have been noticed in the columns of the Boston Recorder, the past year; and the number of the past year; her of hopeful conversions in sixty-nine of them, as reported, is 5,457. Calculating those not reported as averaging the same, and allowing ten or twelve hundred more for such as would not be likely to be included in these estimates we have ten thousand additions to the churches belonging to these denominations. It is be presumed, however, that there have b many cases of special divine influence, as counts of which have not been reported; and, as there are additions to most of the churches, where there is no general awakening, we have reason to hope that this is not more than half the number who have been added during the year. The number of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in the United States is four thousand one hundred and seven, accord ing to the estimate in the American Almana 434,000. 434,000. This, if our estimate is correct would be five additions to every church, and about five per cent of the whole country over which these churc the extent o es are suread, and the many new and feel congregations, this may, perhaps, be considered a healthy state of the church. It calls, indeed, for devout gratitude to the Great He of the church, that he has not left himself with out witness, nor taken from us his Holy Spirit; but, in every place where the good seed has been sown, he has watered it with the dews of

divine grace, and caused it to spring up, bud and blossom, and bring forth fruit. This is encouraging, also, in another aspect. The annual increase of population in the United States, according to the last census, is about three per cent; so that we have an increase the church, above the increase of popular of about two per cent. The number municants in the Evangelical churches of differ-ent denominations is, in round numbers, about one million two hundred thousand. The increase, according to the above estimate, would be about 60,000; while the increase of popula-tion would be about 450,000; thus making the increase of the church about 7.1-2 per cent on the increase of population. It is encouraging to know that, with all the influx of emigration. church, and the improvement in the character | ancholy to reflect on the vast disparity between

of hope hereafter and those who have not, which is about as one to fifteen. What shall become of these immortal souls, who are now in a perishing condition? And, at the rate at which the work of conversion is now going on, what multitudes must sink into endless ruin before the increase of the church will overtake the increase of population! These are solem considerations, which ought to come home the heart of every Christian in the land; and lead him at the commencement of this year, earnestly to inquire, "What more can I do for the perishing souls around me?"

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A colony of the right character has been established at Adelaide—the colonists abstaining from all interference with the rights of the Aborigines, and even forming the most friendly alliance with them. The Governor sets the example. Many of the emigrants are decidedly devout people. Though the community is very limited in numbers, they yet support four ministers of as many denominations. It is not one of the penal settlements of New Holland, but sustains so moral and religious a character as to proffer peculiar advantages to emigrants. Already has a school been established, for the children of residents in India, and the Indian Archipelago.

CATHEDRAL AT CALCUTTA

The Bishop proposes to commence without delay, the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral—to "become the centre of light and grace to the heathen and Mahommedan, as well as Christian population around." The expense of the building is estimated at twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. The Bishop himself devotes half his salary for four years, or ten thousand pounds, to the object.

He states, that more churches have been begun by private bounty in India, in the last severn years, than in the seventy years preceding. An individual military officer has reared a beautiful church at Delhi. entirely at his own charge. Facts like these, form in the Bishop's eye, one of the brightest features in the aspect of affairs, whether in England or India.

EPISCOPAL SUPREMACY.

All the lay members of the Church Missionary ciety of Calcutta have withdrawn from it-for the cause, that the whole of the power over the Society's ons, has been vested in the Metropolitan of India. The point has been long under discussion-and. to prevent such a course, some of the best laymen have made a noble stand. But the Bishop, as good a man as he is-Rev. Dr. Wilson-claims a supremacy to which the best members of his flock will not submit. It is a curious fact, that this same bishop, while but a Presbyter in England, firmly advocated the Church Missionary Society there, though it was established, to counteract the evils of a kindred society, arising out of the very kind of supremacy he now himself. "Circumstances alter cases." it seems. His motives are probably good, however fills the See, little or no danger-could be apprehended to the cause of religion, from maintaining the principles he asserts. But let a man of the Oxford school succeed him, and the evils would be irreparable and fatal. Nor is such an event improbable.

To convert a low churchman into a high churchan, is said to be accomplished with great case, by giving him a Bishoprie.

EPISCOPACY IN BOMBAY.

Within the Presidency, and under the direction Bishop Carr, are seventeen clergymen, and ten church buildings. His Lordship judges that to meet the wants of his diocese, ten additional church buildings are needed, and eight more clergymen. He strongly neulcates a missionary spirit on his clergy, and urges diligent attention to the schools, the hospitals, the young people, and to pastoral visitation. A highly vangelical spirit breathes through his Primary charge. Does not God design to bless India, when he gives her bishops or pastors of such a stamp?

VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

The native community of Calcutta have purchased ground and raised funds for the establishment of a minary in the vicinity of the Hindon College, for exement of education in the native lang The building is designed, and will be erected by a native architect. The plan bids fair to give a new and powerful impulse to vernacular education, which has hitherto been lamentably neglected by the state

THE SCRIPTURES FOR THE EAST.

A small edition of the Hindosthanee Old Testamen newly translated, is to be printed in the Roman Character, at the earnest and unanimous request of the missionaries in the Upper Provinces. Archdeacon Robinson is carrying a new edition of his version of the Pentateuch in Persian, through the press in England with the assistance of Dr. Haberlin

SUPERSTITION

The Raish of Coach Rebar died at Peneus in Inn last, leaving behind him 1,200 wives. His whole life was passed in the zenana, and all business was left to his ministers. In consequence of dying in the Holy City, he is sure of impunity in the next, world. though his style of living was not that of a Hindoo! A CONSPIRACY

A conspiracy to destroy the English authorities at Poons has been defeated. It was planned that 4,000 men within the city should attack and destroy in one night, every man who wore a neckcloth. An officer obtained information of it, seasonably to make some preparations for resistance, and the scheme was

At Agra, the number of children carried off by wolves in April and May, amounted to 144. THE PARSEES.

The Parsees at Bon:bay have issued a prospectu for the publication, in the Gooseratte language, of a

work in refutation of Christianity, which is to b culled from the productions of the unbelievers in Eu-SIR JAMES CARNAC. The present Governor of Bombay, Sir James Car-

nac recently inducted into office, was born, and passed the prime of his life in India. He is spoken of by Friend of India," as eminently qualified, intellectually and morally, for the station to which he raised. WORLDLY WISDOM.

An Armenian merchant imported about 40,000 upees worth of scarlet scarfs into Rangoon, last Feburary. On being opened, they were found to be damaged by salt water. How could they be disposed of? The merchants agreed to go in grand procession to the king, dressed in scarlet searfs congratulate him on the expulsion of Col. Benson from Ava. His Majesty asked them what the scarfs signified? It was replied that they were worn as a badge of distinction, to mark their good faith and loyalty. The king, well pleased with their devotion, immediately issued an order, that every one of his subjects, in the remotest parts of his dominions, should wear a scarlet scarf, instead of the usual turban.

of the island has been clear and extensive. At the number of those who have any good ground | Before night the whole cargo of damaged scarfs was flesh, I do not live by faith on the Son of Godold, at a high premis

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

ociety has been formed at Rungpore, 1. to support the rights of Landholders and their tenants. 2. To encourage agriculture in all its branches, by means of a public lecturer, an experimental farm, a library and museum. 3. To aid the public authorities in local inprovements. This bespeaks the progress of civilion. "Barbarous nations from ignorance of Agriculture do not enjoy one sixteenth of the blessings. which fall within the reach of an agricultural people 'If the farmers had not labored to produce more corn, and the shepherd more meat, than they could onsume, the world would never have been blessed with those philosophical productions, which add immortality and fame, to the names of some of the ancients and moderns."

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

At a recent missionary Conference in Calcutta, the mestion was discussed, whether the church be now possessed of that spirit, which may be expected to pervade her bosom, previously to the conversion of the nations. It was decided after a long and profitable discussion, that she does not possess it sufficiently, to warrant the hope, on human probability, that the millennium glory is at hand.

BLESSINGS OF PEACE. Within the last 25 years, the population of Non

way has nearly doubled-her commerce has been revived-her debt diminished by two-thirds-a great number of institutions and public establishments created and consolidated-a great part of her present sources of prosperity laid open-and her treasury now posseses a more considerable sum than her whole re maining debt. All, the fruit of Peace!

DUTIES TO THE PASTOR.

The following extract from an address to the people, delivered at a recent ordination, are commended our readers also, in the belief that the sentiments they contain, may need repeating in more ears than those of the original hearers.

"We charge you to give our young brother you ordial confidence. He has this day given an affect ing testimony of his confidence in you, in that he has thrown himself into your arms-entrusted you with his happiness-associating himself, and all that is dear to him, with you and your interests. He has virtually pledged himself that your joys shall be his, and you prows his. Return his confidence, not by cold courtesy and formal respect. Do not wrong and repulse him in this way; but receive and treat him wit all that affectionate kindness which is due to one who has parted with himself, and become yours in the ser vice of the gospel. Let your confidence respect his judgment, in rela

ion to the variety and amount of his pastoral la bars. It would not be more absurd and out of place for your pastor to step into your counting room and direct you how to fit out a ship, or into your shop t And as long as a man of his warm evangelical spirit give you a lecture about building a boat or making as anchor, than for you to enter his study and give him directions how he shall manage his parish. You have confidence enough in him to receive him as your pastor. Carry it out, in letting him have direction in all spiritual matters. How much labor he can sustain on the Sabbath, whether any more than the regular service of public worship, and how much, and what kind of pastoral labor in the week, he must be the judge. He has no right to give up his best judgment n these matters to others. Do not send him here and send him there, directing this service and that thus making him the executor of your decisions con cerning what is best for the parish. If he is fit to be our pastor, he is fit to decide all matters relating the nature and extent of his labors.

" Do not hinder him in his work by robbing him f his time. He can have no hours to throw away Beware of diverting him from his great work. He must sustain this pulpit. He must come here thorughly furnished. If you spend an idle hour in his tudy, you will lessen his pulpit power. Give him at east the unbroken forenoon of every day. Let there be very special reasons that call you over this bonndary. If you should succeed in making him visit one half or three fourths of his time, that would lessen hi strength for public preaching. If you should lead nim away to half a dozen meetings in a week in you nisguided zeal, you would thus make him the less de in the sanctuary. He must not be shorn of his strength for public Sabbath day preaching, come what may. He must be all in his pulpit, that patient earnest, deep study, and fervent prayer can make him. All this requires much time, and this he cannot have if you make him fly like a rocket round the parish,

"Do not weaken your pastor's hands by a suspiious, jealous, evil surmising spirit. Some are forever complaining that their pastor does not visit them enough-that he calls on A. B. and C. oftener than on them. Away with all this. Have a generous confidence in him. Kindly suppose that if he did not call on you the same day he did on some of your neighbors, he had some good reason for it. In the spirit of charity suppose, that though it might possibly be long since he was under your roof, he has een somewhere else abundant in labors for his

"You have no right to complain, even should it be true that the pastor visits certain other families oftener than he does yours. There may be peculiar sympathing between him and them; or cer nesses may have endeared them to him, or their value may be great, as pious and able counsellors. Either, all these reasons, may render certain families places of peculiar resort to the paster. He can mor freely unburthen his cares there than elsewhere. Let nim enjoy this privilege. It is an innocent one. It may be of vast use to him in sustaining his toiling and anxious spirit. Jesus loved to lean his aching head on the bosom of a beloved disciple. If you condemn your pastor for the same innocent refreshment, you will find some other reward than the Saviour's approving smile."

"CHRIST LIVETH IN ME," Christ liveth in me! But would any one find this

out from my daily conduct? Would he learn it by observing my desire of gain, my eager, unremitting, grasping, pursuit of wealth? Would be suspect it from my deportment to others,-my censoriousness, harshness, want of meekness and love? Is such the life of Christ? Would any one guess it from my treatment of my

family, the negligent and careless manner in which I perform my duties as a father, husband and master Or could it be inferred from my remissness in attending religious duties, my want of interest in the prayer meeting, and my negligent observance of the Sabbath? Finally, there is my reluctance to alms-giving, and the difficulty with which I bestow a small portion of what God has given me to advance the interests of his kingdom. Is this like Christ?

And if none of these things are like him, have I not reason to fear that "the life which I live in the

he does not live in me, but that my heart is still "; tan's seat ?"

There are a great many texts in the Bilds .. speak of this life of Christ in believers, and of the timate union between him and them. "For ye dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God " . ye not that your bodies are the members of Che Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." 4 Kana not that Christ is in you except ye be reprobated All these and many other similar passages must me comething, and I cannot see what they mean, unl it is that believers have a common life with Chris And the Saviour himself seems to intimate the sa thing when he says, "I am the vine, ye are i branches." But where is the evidence of any so life in me?

If Christ did thus live in me, how much more fidence I should have in asking blessings of God? would then be my Father indeed, if I were one w his Son, and I need not fear being rejected by H. I see now how it is that some Christians can go God with so much boly boldness, so much confid in his promises. They know that as Christ is for in them, God looks not at them, but at Christ them; and therefore whatsoever they ask, they kn that they have the petitions that they desired of h What a happy life do such persons lead!

I must inquire into this. I must no longer ch a hope that I am a Christian, while I do not kn whether Christ dwells in me. I must examine w er there are indeed any signs of spiritual life in soul. If not, I must cease to call myself a Chris If I find reason to hope that I am united to the S. viour, I will meditate more on what is implied these precious words, so that I may be able to with truth, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth

LITERARY NOTICES.

HEBREW CONCORDANCE osals are issued by Dr. I. Nordher

W. W. Turner, for the publication of a complet Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Tool ment, with an introduction, and appendixes. It was be published, if published at all, in eight No's or parts, at one dollar each, excepting the last, which will be gratis. The price therefore is seven dollar for a royal octavo volume of about 1,200 pages How it can be afforded at such a price, we can hard ly conceive, considering the extra cost of Hebres type, and the labor of composition. But so it is: a the work will be put to press as soon as 500 copi are subscribed for, and not before. After its pub ation, the price will be raised, as it ought to Our soher advice to all Hebrew scholars, whether the past, present, or future tense, is, to subscrib without delay. And, the publisher is hereby author zed to consider our office as pledged for one copy. May success crown the labors of the distinguish professors who have the work in hand.

THE BIBLE BAPTIST

This is the title of a Tract of 24 pages 18mo, wr ten by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, published by Rev. D. Kimball of Concord, N. H., and sold in this city Crocker & Brewster. It is thrown into the fore a dialogue between a "Sprinkler" and an "la merser." and treats wholly of the mode of baptism It is designed for popular use; and has nothing to de with "disers interpretations" of the original Scap-tures, nor with any of those learned criticisms in which common readers of the English Bible are more frequently perplexed than convinced. It is certainly highly ingenious, and well adapted to carry conviction to most minds, of the full warrant given by the Scriptures, to the mode of baptism by sprinkling. Those pastors or members of our churches, who may be occasion for a very cheap and convenient Tract. put into the hands of some who are in danger of being led away captive by others, who " creep into houses will scarcely find any thing better adapted to the purpose than this. Their cost is but one dollar, or dollar and a half, for the hundred. The publicat is a very seasonable one; and we doubt not it w have, as it deserves, a very wide circulation, and w exert a salutary influence wherever it goes.

THE OXFORD TRACTS.

These publications have been frequently alluded by our cotemporary papers, but none of them he yet fallen in our way. From the "Presbyterian whose editor has taken same pains to inform the pul lic on this matter, we gather such facts as the fe ing. The Tracts first made their appearance in 1835 They are both original and selected. Dr. Pases Regios Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University. one of the chief writers. He is aided by Rev. J !! Newman and Dr. Keble of Oriel College, In thes

" Tracts for the times," many of the worst errors Popery are apologized for, and sentiments are avow ed and defended, diametrically opposed to the tene of the most eminent English reformers. They rem sent the doctrine of justification by faith as with foundation, and as the offspring of fanaticism. S. vation comes by means of the mystical virtue of sacraments, administered by a properly qualificlergyman. They are strenges advocates for his tismal regeneration; and claim exclusive apostolo succession for the bishops and clergy of the church of Rome and England. They regard prayers for 1 dead as proper. Indeed, their doctrines and spir are essentially, Popish. Their design is, to under mine the foundations of Protestantism.

The means which these Oxford divines propose employ, are, 1. To publish Magazines in which the dogonas shall be veiled under forms of words calculated lated to deceive. 2. To agitate, itinerate, and le the lower orders to embrace their creed. 3. To ed cate poor scholars, whom they may proselvie. To employ a new theological vocabulary, in order avoid alarming old associations and recollections To place their proselytes in as many parishes as pos sible, with a view gradually to change their ritual in conformity with that of Rome. 6. To write for the public in every form, in which their publications ca be made available.

It is also stated, that the principles of these divine are already avowed by many of the dignitaries of the church; and advocated by the British Critic and British Magazine; and rapidly spreading throughout the United Kingdom.

The editor states also-what it must grieve all out readers to learn,-that the spirit of these Tracts has infected a portion of the Protestant Episcopal churc of this country, and there is reason to apprehend it is on the advance. It will however meet with the most vigorous resistance here. Dr. Milnor, of New York. is already out, in an able sermon on the subject. is melancholy to witness the prevalence of error, ev for a little time and on a limited scale-but, it CAN NOT TRIUMPH.

Present for a Queen.—Mesars. Marshall & Ca. ii hiladelphia, says the U. S. Gazette, have caused copy of the Christian Keepsake, a beautiful annul-to be bound by Mr. Moore, in the richest style of the gentlemn's fancy work. The fair leather is inlead with beautifully wrought figures in fancy colors and

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CHARLES

This institut mile from the boildings, in a orrery, and ot with a large n fornish faciliti moral, intelled standard of gov constantly made selves by the pr

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REMARKS OR Norton. p en. 1839. Latest Form of ply " from so of his argun ter. That Rep vindicates him Christianity, a tem on mirac nothenticated ! demand the f And all he ha spatched in ver chiefly directed the charge of macher, and I

VISIT TO GR By Sarah S Dodd. pp. Quite a ca not devoid of i fragments of the the volume, pu pass for what the reader, tho cifully and i workings of na ships of life the chief merit the details of hi by the old man his grandchild not form a fa the outline variety of inte

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THE PARENT

" GLIMPS Mr. Editor, which the publicle of late, I several qualit to enable a ma have a keen an erve indiscrime worthy. He s quick perception yet not of such contact with the traveller espe of spirit, which

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st in believers, and of the ina and them. "For ye are with Christ in God." " Know are the members of Christ Jesus Christ." " Know ye except ye be reprobates? similar passages must mean I am the vine, ye are the the evidence of any such

sking blessings of God? He indeed, if I were one with ear being rejected by Hin aldness, so much confidence snow that as Christ is formed at them, but at Christ ; never they ask, they know s that they desired of ch persons lead!

I must no longer cherish ne. I must examine whethsigns of spiritual life in my to call myself a Christing nore on what is implied in that I may be able to say not 1, but Christ liveth

Y NOTICES.

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BAPTIST.

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Messra, Marshall & Co. o. S. Gazette, have caused epsake, a beautiful anamal-in the richest style of that The fair leather is inlaid figures in fancy colors and

kindly complacency on all that is human; and to detect what is valuable in the customs and institutions of other countries, however widely they may differ from those of his own. He must have good humor enough too, to enable him to meet sundry verations and more require uniformity in the elections and returns of all l'his institution was incorporated in 1833, but has

n in operation since 1831. It is located about a le from the centre of Boston, and has spacious ildings, in a healthy situation. It has an expensive

ery, and other valuable philosophical apparatus, th a large number of teachers; and is designed to ruish facilities for a complete female education, ral, intellectual and physical. The Bible is the ndard of government and morals, and efforts are stantly made to induce the pupils to govern themres by the principles of the gospel.

A boarding house is provided, the expenses of nich are assessed on the young ladies who board ere, and amount to less than \$2 per week, inclung washing, fuel and lights.

One or more public examinations are held annually The course of studies is extensive, and judiciously ranged. There are three vacations, of six weeks in and three terms-two of 17 weeks each, and one of 12 weeks. 2,000 young ladies have already gone t from the institution

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMARKS on a Pamphlet, entitled, "The Latest Form of Lefiletity Examined." By Andreus Norton. pp. 72, actavo. Cambridge; John Ow-en. 1839.

It seems that Prof. Norton's exposition of "The stest Form of Infidelity," has drawn forth a "Re-' from some anonymous gentleman, which has de it necessary for him to appear again in defence his argument, and also of his own literary charac-That Reply we have not seen. The Professor dicates himself fully, as it seems to us, against the rge of virtually denying the internal evidences of is own appear the better cause.

VISIT TO GRANDPAPA; or, a Week at Newport. By Sarah S. Cahoone. New York; Taylor & Dodd. pp. 213, 12:10. 1840.

Quite a captivating work for young minds; and ot devoid of interest for those of any age, who relish ragments of their coutry's history. The drapery of volume, put on for ornament and attraction, may workings of natural affection in the several relation- state of things in future? the chief merit of the "Visit to Grandpapa" lies in he details of historical incident, as veritably related ancient time."

THE VIOLET LEAF, and other Tales. By Mrs. Sherwood. pp. 93, 18mo. New York; Taylor & Dodd. 1840.

The "other tales " of the volume are, " Aleine, Le Bachem Holzbi," and "Rosetta's Birthday." They are not merely amusing, but instructive stories, particularly, the Violet Leaf. They may be recomnded with confidence, so far as a cursory perusal I them enables us to judge, to the attention of those rents, who love to surprise and delight their chilen occasionally with the present of a fine "little

WHITE SLAVERY; A New Emancipation Cause

of good sense and solid argument funcifully wrought happy mistake. It can hardly occur again. up in those, that had we leisure, we should go through it at once, and then speak of its merits with still greater confidence. We have not yet been able to discover, nor can we guess, to which of the great political parties of our country, the author belongs. Perhaps to neither. He wants not for patriotism however. His only object is his country's good. Original as he may be in his method of discussing his subject, we are quite sure he is not the first or only man in the community, who has imbibed fully the same sentiments. But alis! if we have three millions of black slaves, we have ten millions of white oneshained to the wheels of their master's chariots as firmly as were the slaves of ancient Rome and enlightened Greece. And he is but a rara avis, who dares to think, speak, and act for himself in this country independently of party leaders.

THE PARENT'S FRIEND; a Manual of Domestic Instruction and Discipline. By John Morrison,
D. D., author of Counsels to a Newly Wedded
Pair, &c. &c. &c. With a Preparatory Address
to Parents in America; by Samuel Hanson Cox,
D. D. pp. 172, 18mo. New York; Gould,
Newman & Saxton. Boston; Crocker & Brews-

There are passages in the preparatory address, of rents-their dependance on divine influence-the evils to be avoided in the religious training of children-the methods to be pursued-family discipline, the most simple and easy, and with a force of argument one would think quite irresistible.

For the Raston Recorder. "GLIMPSES OF THE OLD WORLD."

Mr. Editor,—Among the books of travels with which the public has been somewhat plentifully supplied of late, I have met with no one that has pleased me better than, "Glimpaes of the Old World," by Rev. John A. Clark, of Philadelphia. It requires several qualifications, not often found in co to enable a man to travel to advantage. He must have a keen and observant eye, and yet must not ob-serve indiscriminately, but select what is most note worthy. He should be a man of refined taste, and quick perception of the beautiful, in nature and art; yet not of such a morbid refinement as to shrink from contact with the humbler elements of life. Indeed a traveller especially needs that tolerance and liberality

of spirit, which shall enable him to look with a certain

too, to enable him to meet sundry vexations and mo-leastations without discomposure, and perseverance enough not to be thereby deterred from seeing what he goes to see, and learning all that is to be learned. So much for travelling to good purpose; and then to write a good account of one's travels, requires other

The author of the shove named book appears to onseass at least a tolerable degree of all these quali-fications. Accordingly he has given us a very enter-taining and pleasant book. He saw most that was taining and pleasant book. He saw most that was worth seeing in Europe, and describes what he saw in a clear and manly style, not wanting in vivacity. The object of Mr. Clark's journey, it appears, was the recovery of his health, and he was enabled to make it "through the kindness of his flock." Partwas written. I am much mistaken if it will not be read with interest and profit by many who sustain no out relation to the author.

Boston Almanac.—The fifth number of Mr. Boston Almanac.—The fifth number of Mr. Dickinson's annual makes its appearance in due season, and is cardially welcomed by all classes. The list of contents (see Advertisement) comprises every thing in the city, useful for reference by the mechanic, tradesman or man of letters. Many of the tables have been compiled with great labor, and every subject introduced has been treated with annusual care. Among the novelties we notice a list of the newspapers published in the New England states, viz: In Maine, 39; in New Hampshire, 25; in Vermont, 26; in Masschauste. Maine, 39; in New Hampshire, 25; in Vermont, 26; in Massachusetts, 99; in Rhode Island, 13; in Conecticut, 26; in all 228. The table of schools in

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 23, 1839. Mr. WILLIS,-The President's message, is at length, forthcoming; and will probably reach you before you receive this letter. After three weeks' discussion on hristianity, and resting the whole proof of the sys- the subject, the New Jersey members were excluded n on miracles, or mere historical evidence. He re- by a vote of 118 to 114. Or rather, I should say, a rms, that without miracles, Christ could not have vote was passed, which indirectly effected this object, thenticated his claim, as commissioned of God, to and thus secured a majority on the side of the adminmand the faith of men in his person or doctrines. istration; at least, till a sick member shall be restored; and all he has to say further on this point, is deched in very few pages. The "Remarks" are vacant seat from your State be filled. After this exhiefly directed to the vindication of himself against clusion, on Saturday the House proceeded to choose he charge of unfairness and misrepresentation, in its officers; and succeeded in choosing two, and what he had had occasion to say of Spinoza, Schleier- Committee to unite with a Committee of the Senate, nacher, and De Wette. He treats his unknown an- and inform the President that they were ready for any agonist with courtesy, but succeeds well in making communication which he might make. Of course the annual message is expected today at 12 o'clock; and notwithstanding the severe snow storm, which must have obstructed the communication, will be

with you anon. In contemplating the delay which has taken place in the organization of the House of Representatives, (and it is not yet completely organized; and some contend not legally organized at all) it is natural to inpass for what it is worth, according to the taste of quire, what would have prevented this embarrassment the reader, though all must allow that it is very fan- and delay; and what can be done to afford effectual cifully and ingeniously wrought, and displays the security against a recurrence of the same perplexing

ships of life with great propriety and beauty. But To those inquiries, I answer in the first place, that such a state of things can occur, only when party spirit runs high; and when two great parties exist by the old man and other members of his family, to very nearly equal in numbers-well disciplined in his grandchildren during their visit to him. If it do party managuvres,-with their collars fitted to their not form a full history of Rhode Island, it presents necks, their traces straight, and the whip brandishing the outline distinctly, and groups together a great over their heads.-Nor, even then, would it be likely variety of interesting facts, both of ancient and mod- to occur, if the clerk of the preceding Congress, unern date, some of which indeed are well known to derstood his duty, and would act merely as a minismany, and others known but to few survivors of the terial officer; and, without asking the advice of any one, or following the direction of any one, would simply conform to the letter of the law and universal usage, (universal till this year) from which all his authority is derived, and by which his whole date is prescribed. And after the sad experience of this year, may we not hope, that no clerk will ever make a similar mistake, go behind the returns, and undertake to indee of the elections? - I may add, the difficulty this year, would probably have been at once surmounted, as soon as a Speaker was chosen, if he had not been inexperienced, as a presiding officer of a deliberative assembly; and, if, instead of asking advice in discharging a prescribed duty, he had possessed firmness, and independence enough, to have proceeded according to his declared opinion of what the constitution presented to the People of the United States. By the author of "The District School as it Was."

Worcester; M. D. Phillips. Boston; C. C. Little & Co. and B. B. Mussey. pp. 199, 18mo.

1839. almost interminable discussion. O, how I wished, The object of this entertaining and instructive volame, so far as we have ascertained it, is to depict the ness of J. Q. Adams had then been in the chair! But folly, guilt, and shame, of party spirit. Though we the present Speaker is a very young man, and was have read but the first four or five out of the twelve thrown very unexpectedly into his elevated seat. He chapters that make up the book, yet there is so much is not therefore, to be severely censured for the un-

If, therefore the House should complete its organization, and Congress proceed to attend to the business of the country, as we have now reason to hope, the presumption is strong, that such a delay, under a similar combination of untoward circumstances, will never again occur. But a very slight alteration in the Constitution would have effectually prevented the division of sentiment, which has arisen from the different constructions put upon its language; and rendered such a contest as has taken place, impossible. If the three terms, "Returns," "Qualiations," and " Elections" had been so placed in the Constitution, as necessarily to imply distinct sub-Jects of inquiry, according to the former uniform understanding of the clause, where they occur in the fifth section of the first article, there could have been o division of opinion, concerning its true meaning; nd no plausible pretence for disregarding all precedents, and departing from all former usage. A very slight alteration, therefore, would guard effectually against any future misunderstanding and unhappy diision on the subject. Had it had been expressly siad, (as has always been done) that those duly returned. according to the laws of the several States respectively, shall take their seats, choose a Speaker; and, pregreat power and exquisite beauty. The Manual it- senting to him the legal certificate or regular return, be self is overflowing with most valuable instruction to sworn;" and the House thus constituted " shall judge parents. The difficulties and responsibilities to pa- of the qualification and elections of its own members, no question could have arisen to retard the organizaion of the government, and even threaten its final dis colution:-nor could any discussion have taken place &c. are topics more or less fully discussed in a way till the assembly was reduced to an organized body.

prepared to act under rules and in order. I wish, therefore, that the Constitution could be so sended, as to remove this obscurity of language, and prevent the possibility of future misunderstanding division, and dangerous delay in the regular operations of the government. For with all the blinding influence of party spirit, the difficulty never could have arisen, if the language of the Constitution had been as explicit and guarded as it might have been; and thus the country might have been saved (if from nothing else) from the expense of \$100,000, which have accrued, while the wheels of government have been completely blocked, and the cur of state arrested and effectually stayed in its course. Perhaps, however, the attempt to make the amendment in the however, the attempt to make the amendment in the Constitution, at this crisis, might itself produce division. Well then, let it be deferred. But should a lost for the last twenty five years.

the states; or, in other words, that these subjects should be settled and definitely prescribed by the Constitution itself; and not left to legislative enactments; and especially to the variety of enactments to pub which they are now subject in the hands of twenty-

six distinct legislative bodies. Yours, &c. B __ I P. S. A storm commenced here on Saturday evening, which has continued without interruption, till this morning. Indeed, it is not settled weather yet; and is unusually cold for this latitude. Notwithstanding it has rained a considerable portion of the inches. As severe a storm, say the inhabitants, as they ever remember; and as much snow as they ever saw at one time.-Thus we have storms without, and storms within!

NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

The following extract of a letter is from a student in the New Hampton Tocological Institution, to a friend in this city, dated Dec. 9:—

friend in this city, dated Dec. 9:—

"There has been a great change in New Hamp ton since you left. Probably you have heard something concerning the revival of religion which has been experienced here. Among the converts are some of those who were the valuest of the vainthose of whom the least was to be hoped. They have joyfully embraced religion by the regenerating grace of God. They have seen that their own right teousness is insufficient, and that "except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." It is hoped that about fifty of the school have passed from death unto life. The power and grace of God have been most signally manifested It would seem that no one who witnessed the progress of the work, could for a moment doubt that God was in the place of a truth. There was no array of exciting means—no protracted meeting—the ray of exciting means—no protracted meeting—the recitations were not suspended,—but Christians prayed, and the Holy Spirit came down, and in a short time fifty proud, self-righteous hearts wer subdurd and regenerated. Those young men who I have mentioned, you will admit, are for the mo

subdued and regenerated. Those young have mentioned, you will admit, are for the most part, of a character not easily duped and deceived; they are accustomed to look at things candidly and to 'know what they judge,' and it is trusted that they have thus acted in regard to religion.

There is, yes, there is a reality in these things and it is wise in us to regard them. It surely becomes us to ponder the prospects that he before us. And what are those prospects? One thing will be admitted, that they are interminable "- Ch. Watch."

NEW CHURCH IN JERUSALEM -A plan is now it progress to erect an Episcopal Chapel in Jerusalem The tunds for this purpose will be furnished by the beneficence of Christians in England. The subo a friend in London, will show the progress of the

These Episcopalians, it seems, do not act in the spirit of Mr. Johnson's Anti-missionary views. rit of Mr. Johnson's Anti-missionary views.

"Centracts have been made for building materials, to be ready against spring, when if duly authorized and furnished by the Committee, I shall commence the work; and so I trust we shall in ductime see a Processiant church completed in Mount Zion. But what is of more importance, I can tell you of a nucleus of a living church afready begon to form, not only of Usose who have been sent use.

Very encouraging tokens of good have apnce. An earnest desire after the Hebrew Bible quently expressed, and often also after the Ne Testament. Several individuals come regularly, not so much for discussion as for instruccion. We have two Nicodemuses, who, holding like him, a prominent place among the rabbies, feel it necessary, for ion of communicants from among our present of didates for baptism. Ever since the 25th of J. Hebrew, in a room set apart and fit urpose in my own house, till it shall be supers did by a regular church. At this service our full and regular attendance amounts only to ten persons as yet. We have occasionally, but rarely, a stranger (Jew) join us. Thus you will see that I am prett, fully occupied with ministerial work already."

Travelling is so rapid, and mmunication so frequent, that the distance of re-ote places is dwindling to insignificance. Our issionaries write from Persia, that they are only erty or forty days from America. Religious waspapers bring the intelligence of all Linds direct-

nerty or forty days from America. Religious cowspapers bring the intelligence of all lands directly before the eye. They bring it to explain, illustrate, and so firm the stire word of prophecy.

A reading people always make an intelligent actioner. Hence, the most intellectual and spiritual sastors will endeavor to promote habits of reading mong their people. Religious newspapers bring moortin textracts in a cheap form, from the very sest of writers, before the churches. They also precent the most fervent appeals of contemporary writers. They unfold the plans of the large benevoent associations. They aid in the inculcation of Christian doctrine and duty.

hristian doctrine and duty.
Where such papers are but little known, the
ople are generally far behind in the missionary
irit, and in the active Curistian graces. Where ney are extensively circulated, the people anifest heart and energy. -[N. Y. Evan.

Newton Theological Institution.—We have re-graved the last Catalogue, which gives the following as the number of students:—Senior Class 11, Middle Class 10, Junior Class 20, English Course 3. Total, Class 10, Junior Class 20, English Course 3. Total, 44. The present Faculty are:—Rev. Barnas Sears, President and Professor of Christian Theology; Rev. Irah Chase, Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Rev. Henry J. Ripley, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties; Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, Professor f Biblical Literature and Interpretation

Waterville College, Me.—A correspondent of the Kennebec Journal says, that instruction at Waterville College has not been suspended, and that none of the officers except the President have resigned.

Dartmouth College.—Rev. Samuel G. Brown, son of the late President Brown, has been appointed to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, vacant by the death of Professor Peabody.

Installation .- Wednesday, Dec. 25th, Rev. John C. PHILLIPS, was installed over the 1st Church and Society in Methuen. Invocation and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Orcutt of North Reading: oductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Page of North An-er; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston; In ling Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cross of Haverbill-trge, by Rev. Mr. Cross of Haverbill-trge, by Rev. Mr. Winslow of Boston; Right Charge, by Rev. Mr. Winslow of Boston; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Emery of Wey-mouth; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Jack-son of West Andover; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Taylor of Andover; Benediction by the Pastor.

It is stated that the number of lives lost by ship-

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-The packet ship Geo. Washington, at New York, from Liverpool, and the Charles Carroll, from Havre, bring London dates to 26th and Paris dates to 23rd November. Intended Marriage of the Queen.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23d, an Extraordinary Gazette was

evening. Nov. 23d, an Extraordinary Gazette was published containing her Majesty intention to ally herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gothn. The declaration is as follows:

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people, and the happiness of my future life. It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that with the blessings of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my coundomestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country. I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

The Spanish Cortes has at last been dissolved by

The difficulties at Canton, July 27, had received no modification whatever, but were rather increasing; and it was thought the foreign trade would soon be suspended entirely, and that further serious interrup tions to tranquillity will occur. The American Consu-

was at Macao.

There was great distress among the manufacturers at Nottingham on account of the monetary derangements of England and America—and its atreets were occupied with groups of unemployed persons.

The Chartist leaders are on the move again to excite the people to riot and rebellion. Several meetings of delegates had been held in the manufacturing districts, to form a National Convention.

The Aussburg Gazette, moting advices of the 20th.

districts, to form a National Convention.

The Augsburg Gazette, quoting advices of the 20th ult. says that Mehemet Ali has consented to give up oft. says that mentioned Air has consented to give up the Turkish fleet, and to content himself with the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and part of Syria.

A splendid meteor was seen at Pau on the evening of November 14, which illuminated the mountains all around, and was followed by the report of an explosion, the reverberations of which from the hills resembled.

bled a salvo of artillery.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives

adopted, by an unanimous vote, the bill for prohibit-ing exportations of corn until 16th August, 1840. ording to accounts from Canton, there were foreigners the foreigners there except Americans, and no foreign vessel, except American, had entered the port for four months. There were at the outer anchorage 30 or 40 vessels from England, Bombay, Calcutta, &c. which were not allowed by the British Supto enter the port. The British fleet from India wa

Russia.-The latest advices from Russia no to show that preparations are making for immense armaments in various parts of the empire—and the general belief in St. Petersburg is that war is inevitable. This may be so-but public opinion, in many parts of Europe, has undergone an immense change within the last quarter of a century. Power is now ledged in the middling classes. This is especially the case in France and in England—and the great mass of the people are opposed to war. people are opposed to war.

The Israelites of Buchao, circle of the Danube Wirtemberg, have consecrated a new synagogue, which had a steeple and a set of bells. The day of inauguration was a general Holiday for the whole city. The Catholic and Protestant clergy attended the procession from the old to the new temple. The city was illuminated in the evening.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 23 .- The only business transacted was the election of Door-keeper. Mr. Folanshee was re-elected. The House then went into a discussion on the election of Printer. A resolution was offered by Mr. Anderson, of Ky. that the election of Printer be postponed for the present, and a committee appointed to report on the expediency of letting it out to be leavent history. the lowest bidder, and also on the propriety of separating it from newspaper presses.

Most of the day was consumed in debate on this

esolution, which was finally laid on the table by a ote of 114 to 107.

vote of 114 to 107.

The House adjourned, without taking any further question, until Tuesday, when at 12 o'clock the Presdent delivered to both Houses of Congress the customary Message. [For which see last page.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 24.—In the Senate the Message of the President was received and read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. Allen, 1500 copies of the

age and accompanying documents, were ordered e printed, and also 5000 extra copies of the Another Message was received from the President

transmitting the correspondence and proclamation of the Governor of Iowa Territory, relating to the boun-dary disputed by Missouri. The reports from the de-partments usually presented, were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Benton, 5000 more extra copies

of the Message were ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Buchanan, 3500 copies of the report

ferred; among which were the following:

By Mr. Wright: A bill more effectually to secure
the public money in the hands of officers and agents

Wall: A bill to prevent the counter of foreign coin, and thus to provide for certain crimes times competent to judge. against the United States.

By Mr. Walker: A bill to establish a permanent

pre-emption system, and one in relation to certain railways and rivers in Mississippi.

By Mr. Clay, of Ala.; A bill for the reduction and

graduation of the price of public lands.

By Mr. Davis: A bill to refund the money paid, and to cancel the bonds given, to secure the duties on vessels and their cargoes employed in the whale

By Mr. Prentiss: A bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States.

Mr. Peirce submitted a resolution, instructing the

committee on military affairs, to report a bill for the equalization of the pay of the officers of the line, and of the staff of the army, and Mr. Smith a resolution structing the committee on roads and canals, to i quire into the expediency of making an appropriation, for the continuance of the Cumberland road. The

Senate then adjourned to Friday morning.

In the House, the Message was read, and Mr.
Petriken moved that it be laid on the table, and be
printed. After some discussion the Message and also the motion, were laid on the table. The Speaker haid before the House the Report of the Secretary of laid before the House the Report of the Secretary of Treasury, and announced that there were other communications on the table.—The reading of the report was dispensed with, and the other papers were reserved until the next day. Several motions were made in relation to the choice of printer, and there was a long debate on some of the questions, and in relation to the extravagant expenditures for the pablic printing. On motion of Mr. Campbell it was ordered that when the House adjourned it should be to meet on Friday. The House then adjourned. meet on Friday. The House then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE met on Wednesday last. Hon. DANIEL P. KING of Essex was elected President of the Senate, on the third ballot, having 13 out of 25 votes. Charles Calhoun, Esq. naving 13 out of 25 votes. Charles Calhoun, Esq. was re-elected Clerk, having 14 votes.—In the House, on the first ballot, there were 472 votes; necessary to a choice 237—Robert C. Winthrop, Esq. of Boston, had 239 votes, and was elected. Luther S. Cushing was elected Clerk, having 372 votes, and but 4 sgainst him.

Another Severe Storm .- On Friday, says 1 Another Severe Storm.—On Friday, says the Transcript, we were visited by the third storm of the Season. The weather had been mild during the day, and there were symptoms of approaching rain. Towards night the wind began to while, and gradularly increased in force until miningly, when it blew with tremendous violence, which soon increased to a hurricane, veering from E to ESE. It was accompanied by a deluge of rain, and its force was accompanied by a deluge of rain, and its force was searcely abated until towards dawn. We give below, a chapter of marine accidents. The wharves were overflown, and much damage was produced on shore.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Manus Mary James Markintosh, Eq. of H. B. M.'s Legation, to Miss Litza Anu Canterbury—Mr. Who should be a controlled to Miss Frances A. Williams—Mr. Charles Parker. For Miss Mary Antoinette Walker—Mr. Thomas Fronty, to Miss Rosen Sevens.

In Charlestown, Mr. James M. Phipps, to Miss Sarah Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard C. Bezzu.

In Newton, Lower Paris, Mr. Frederick Augustus Curtis, to Miss Lucinda Anne Lance Of Quebec, L. C.

In Weston, Mr. Edward A. Gay, of Mariborough, to Miss Harriet A. F. Cutting, of W.

The Front street Dyke was broken down overflowed nearly all the low land between Front and Washington streets, from the Lying-in Hos-pital, on the Neck, to Northampton street. The tide rose higher, and the storm was heavier, than on the

5th inst. Ship Columbiana, at Swett's wharf, Charlestown, parted her fasts, and drove against Charlestown bridge, parted ner issue, and drove against characteristic making a clear passage through it, then drove against the pier wharf of Warren bridge, which she nearly destroyed, throwing into the river three tenements that were situated on the pier, occupied by about twelve persons, all of whom were saved; and in doing all this damage the ship sustained very little herself.

Ship Casco, of Portland, lying at the end of Rowe's

wharf, stove in her side and sunk wharf, stove in her side and subst.

Barque Ganges, at the end of Foster's wharf, parted her fasts, and drove into the dock against barque Niagara, and brigs Juniper, Acadian and Portree, where they all chafed each other considerably. The Juniper lost her head, bowsprit, &c. and the Portree

Juniper lost her head, bowsprit, &c. and the Portree had her stern stove in.

Ship Forum, barque Maid of Orleans, brigs Sea Island and Plutus, and schooner Senator, of Portland, Charles, of Salem, and sloop lacrease, all parted their fasts at Central and India wharves, and drove up the dock against seths William, of Newburyport, Naumshong, of Marblehead, Franklin, of Salem, and sloop, Packet, of Salem, where they all remained jammed together, chafing each other till the gale abated. The Naumshong and Plutus lost their bowsprits, the Senator and William had their sterns stove, and the Increase drove an oak post on India street wharf through crease drove an oak post on India street wharf through her stern, and remained fast to it this morning. The

her stern, and remained tast to it this morning. The others were badly chafed.

Sch Palestine, of Nantucket, parted her fasts and drove egainst Liverpool wharf, where she thumped

Brig Adelaide, at Rowe's wharf, Broad street, having just repaired the damage she sustained in the gale of the 15th, had her head, stem, and part of her ow carried away. Some damage was done to the Eastern Railroad,

etween the bridges on the Lynn Marshes, but not ough to prevent the transit of passengers only

Georgia and Maine .- The State of Georgia is it a fair way of making itself supremely ridiculous. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by a special committee, prohibiting the citizens of Maine from entering that State—seamen, or persons of every description—who shall be considered, if they do so description—who shall be considered, if they do so enter, "as public enemies to the State, their persons liable to seizure, and their property confiscated."
This singular movement, is in consequence of a charge brought several months ago, against Daniel Philbrook and E. Kelleran, for carrying away from Georgia a slave—and the State of Maine refused to deliver up the individuals. er up the individuals accused when called upon

We see it stated in the Providence Journal, that a bill has unanimously passed the Senate of Tex-and it is said will undoubtedly pass the House Representatives, imposing a tax of one thousand do lars upon every person engaged in selling ardent spirits in quantities less than one quart. There are two hotels at Austin, the new Capital City—both of them are conducted on temperance principles, having no bar and furnishing no intoxicating liquors.

Fire Proof Building .- The building now erect on the city land, between the new and the old Court House, for the offices of the Registry of Probate, and the Registry of Deeds, is nearly completed. It is a plain, substantial brick building—and what every plain, substantial brick building and purpose suilding in the United States, for a similar purpose wilding in the United States, for a similar purpose. rought to be—is completely fire-proof. No combus-ible materials are used in the construction. Even the afters are of iron—the roof is of metal—and the floors

are to be employed against the Seminole Indians. A vessel has already been sent to Cuba for them. This is indeed the deepest disgrace that has ever stained

A Michigan paper states that there are in the two Canadas, 3000 colored troops, many of whom are runaway slaves from the United States.

The legislative Council at Toronto, to the surpris of many, has passed a resolution for the union of the provinces, by a vote of 14 to 8.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.
TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND READERS.
The controversy occasioned by Rev. Mr. Cooke's pamphlet, has, in our judgment proceeded sirendy, as far as the general good requires. That Gentleman has already withdrawan himself, for reasons assigned. He has also become connected with a newly established religious paper in Lynn; and of course will not, on any emergency, wish to occupy our columns further. The Gentlemen on the other side have also
their own paper, exclusively devoted to such subjects; and
they have the Press at command, for the issue of a formal reply in pamphlet shape, to Mr. C's discourse, whenever they

and divide according to the Einstein are inserted in their places,
and divide according to the Einstein are inserted in their places,
and divide according to the course will not, on any emergency, wish to occupy our col choose to use it. And that, in our humble opinion, is the orat anape in which to discuss gravely and noty the great development is more all the question. A weekly newspaper is decision and a fitting organ for so protracted a controversy. It excludes a great amount of matter of more general, and vital interest, and disappoints the expectations of those who subscribe for the columns of a newspaper. We feel constrained therefor by conviction of duty, to cut short the present controversy ling beyond proper limits-of which, we hold

For some of the reasons above stated, we are compelled to decline the request of our highly respected friend at Oberina, It would gratify us much to meet his wishes, and spread the whole statement of "facts" from his pen, before the public. If we had space to do it, and if the interests of Zion demanded it but space we have not; and a very small proportion of our readers would take sufficient interest in the matter, to read so largely as they must de, to understand it. None can appreciate more highly the position taken, or the firm and yet bland spirit maintained by Prof. Cowless than we do; and it is to be wished, that the whole affair may come before the public in a form more imposing and durable, than it ass in the columns of a weekly periodical.

UNITED LECTURE .- REV. GEO. W. BLAGDEN IN expects evening next.

The Soffalk South Association will meet at Rev. Mr. Fuitchild's, South Boston, on Tuesday, January 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boston, Dec. 31, 1839.

A. Boston, Dec. 31, 1839.

The Ministers connected with the Old Colony Association, with delegates from their churches, will hold a meeting on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Briggs, North Rochester, to consult on some important subjects in connexion with interests of the churches. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Smith, at 11 o'clock.

By the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, New Bedford, Dec. 24, 1839.

JAMES A. ROBERTE.

The Salem and Vicinity Association will meet at the rouse of Rev. J. Abbot in Beverly, on Toesday, Jan. 7th, at O'clock A. M. William Bushnell, Scribe.

The Middlesex Union Association will hold its Annual Meeting, with Divine Permission, at the house of Rev. Hone. Meeting, with Divine Permission, at the hill hold its Annu Brown in Shirley, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, at 1 * clock A. M. JOSEPH WARREN CROSS, Scribe. Boxbord Dec. 23d, 1839.

The BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION will meet at the house of lev. Mr. Fiske, in New Braintree, on Tuesday the sevent of January next, at four P. M. Samuel. A. Fay, Scribe. Barre, Dec. 23, 1839.

American Education Society.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at their Rooms in Boston, on Wednesday the eighth day of January, 1850, at its o'clock, A. M. An Evantining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of Candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society. By order of the Board, 2w. William Cognwell, Sec'ry.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Hannah H. wise of Mr. Elisha D. Wins ow, aged 24.—In South Boston, Mr. Richard Malone, 59— liss Elizabeth E. Tuck, 39—Rev. John Mahony, Pastor of L Augusting, Changing, Change, Ch low, aged 24.—In Source
Miss Elizabeth E. Tuck, 39.—Rev. John Manony,
Miss Elizabeth E. Tuck, 39.—Rev. John Manony,
St. Augustine's Church, 58.
In Chelsen, Mrs. Alny Ellery, widow of the Hon, William
Stedman, late of Lancaster, 81 years.
In Malden, Miss Bethiah Gardner, daughter of Gilbert Hain Malden, Miss Bethiah Gardner, daughter of Freland.

. 21.
certown, Margaret Kelly, 19. a native of Ireland.
literd, Miss Rebecca Blauchard, 55.
sm, Mr. Henry Rust Deland, 34.
ston, 27th inst. Edwin, youngest child of Otis Trow7 manufac.

bridge, 17 months.
In South Natick, Dec. 24, Rebecca Dana, daughter of Mr.
Steelman Hartwell.
In Westford, Dec. 19, Capt. Reuben Foster, 38 years.—
Obituary Notice next week.
In North Bridgewater, Mrs. J. Field, widow of the late
William Field, 72.

Mass.

Winter Term commences, Wednesday, Jan. 15th, continuing 11 weeks. Totton, \$5,00. Latin and French, \$2,00 each. Board, from \$2,50 to \$2,75. Application for admission, or further information, may be made (Post paid) to T. D. P. S. \$10NE, Principal, 4w*

THE POET'S TRIBUTE -- Extra Styles. FUFTY copies of this beautiful book, by Tappun, just re-ceived, bound in various superb styles for Presents. Embellished by a handsome Engraving of the venerable old Aspurvall Home, Brookline, with the Eim near it, &c. For sain, every fore, by Geb. W. LiGHT, I Cornhill.

BOOKS, in Splendid Bindings. FOR SALE, by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Wash-ington street, a large assortment of English and Amer-ican Works, in rich bindings, suitable for Christinss and New Year's Presents. Among them are the following:— Shakspeare, in 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 vois.

Brankspeare, in 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 vols.
Burus, 1 and 8 vols. Scott, 6 & 12 vols.
H. More's Works, 7 vols. Edgeworth, 10 vols.
Mitton, 1, 2, and 3 vols.
The Poetical Works of Cowper, Hemans,
Campbell, Rogers, Gray, Coleridge, Goldsmith,
Kirk White, Young, Wordsworth, Bryant,
Hillhouse, Drake, Willis, Indieck, Miss Gould.
Bible Hisstrations, 1 and 2 vols.
Byron Galley, Phys. 1

le lilustrations, I and 2 vols.
on Gallery. Byron Beauties.
lery of the Graces. Shakspeare Gallery.
nes' Book of the Passions.
ng's Sketch Book, Tales of a Traveller,
nguest of Grenada, &c. Conquest of Gremoth, &c.
The Sermons of Buckminster, Channing,
Dewey, Freeman, Palirey, &c. Sartar Resartus.
Old English Prose Writers, 9 vols.
Seenes and Characters, edited by H. Ware, Jr. 6 vols.
Sunday Library, edited by Do. 4 vols.
Jan. 3

Evils and Abuses EVIIS and A Duses

Note Naval and Merchant Service Exposed; with proposals for their Remedy and Redress. By William Mc
Nally, formerly of the U. S. Navy. Just published, and for
sale by WHIPPLE & DANNELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Jan. 3.

Woolman's Considerations.

Woolman's Considerations.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Keeping of Negroes. Recommended to the Professors of Christianity of every Benomination. By John Woolman. First published in the Observations of the Sharety of the Africans and their Descendants, and on the Sharety of the Africans and their Descendants, and on the use of the produce of their labor. By Elins Hicks. Price 5 ets. New Editions just published, and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMBELL, No. 9 Cornbuil. The Fellenberg Prince for Children, who are beginning to learn to read. By Catharine E. Beecher. Just published.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT, by Henry W. Longfellov
Just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE
CO., 134 Washington street.
Jan. 3.

NOTES, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, or of the Prophet Isaish, with a new Transh Athert Barnes—in Three Volumes, octave. Just by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington at ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?

Rev. Hubbard Winslow: Fifth Edition. Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington st. You a Christian? or, Aid to Sell-Examination, for ers of the Church of Christ and those who expect to e You a Christian? or, Aid to Sell-Evamina hers of the Church of Christ and those who a me members. "If may man be in Christ, he are." By Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowde

creature." By Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdom ascer-creature." By Hubbard Winslow, though beautifully printed, "This inviting little volume, though beautifully printed, was not made to please the eye, but to renovate the heart and save the soul. It contains the whole body of religion in sixty four pages, divided into three parts. The Frest Part contains system questions, for self-examination, addressed immediately to each individual, from which it is difficult to escape, without stilling conviction. The Second Part com-prises thirty-two resolutions, which, if firmly taken, will suc-prise thirty-two resolutions, which, if firmly taken, will suc-

Valuable Presents, for Christmas and

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BOSTON ALMANAC, 1840.

BOSTON ALMANAC, 1840.

DYS. N. DICKINSON. (With a new and larger Map of the City.)—contains as follows:

lank Brishads in Boston, the Signature of the City.)—contains as follows:

Banks in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge and Roybury.

Boston and Vicinity 299 years ago.

Boston Fire Department. Hoston Post Office.,

Boundaries of Wards, under the new division.

Broken and Depreciated Banks in New England.

Calender pages, from page 6 to page 28.

Canker Worm and Frant Trees.

Churches and Ministers in Boston, with Places of Residence.

City Governments of Boston, Lowell and Salem.

Bruken and Depreciated Earls in New England.
Calender pages, from page 6 to page 25.
Canker Worm and Fruit Trees.
Churches and Ministers in Boston, with Places of Residence.
City Governments of Boston, Lowell and Salem.
Constables, Coroners and Sheriffs.
Counting Room Almanae, for 1840. Eclipses in 1840.
Courts in Massachusetts, (by a Member of the Suffolk Bar.)
Evchange on England, (a toseful table.)
Fires in Boston during the year 1839.
Government of the Buited States, and of Massachusetts.
Government of the Buited States, and of Massachusetts.
Government of the Buited States, and of Massachusetts.
Insurance Offices in Boston.
List of Towns in Massachusetts, their Population, etc.
Map of Railronds from Roston.
List of Towns in Massachusetts, their Population, etc.
Map of Railronds from Roston.
Members of the Seaste and House of Representatives of U. 8.
Memorands of Events in Boston, during the year 1839.
Memorands of General Events, throughout the Country.
Memorands of General Events, throughout throughout throughout thro

FORD & MORSE,
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ed. Fruit and Pastry of all Kinds, and the best Qualification and Checotate. Sold and Mend.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Pellow-Citizens of the Strate
and tonus of suppresentatives:

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalleyed prosperity. The ranges of fire and discase have panishly affected otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yot derange the trade of many of our citizes. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretoforce so bountifully bestow-ed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest graittude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the enuberent harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed indusery, and givento it, that sour reward which is valuly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfactions the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefit the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefit hereign countries. No means of includent the benefit is more certain, and no source of means of includent of the benefit is more certain, and no source of another prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compense the early and that cheerical benefit is more deather than happiness of every one so much depende, is nowed for now here with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth. With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wiedom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its sourcessore. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should prosees ample meant to mean that the extraord with in other result than to increase, by the confidence reposed on the partial with other nations. Happily, in our pendig and to such other the princi Follow-Citizens of the Senata and i.ouse of dispresentatives

the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especial v those described in regions unoccupied, an i but partially known of the state of the added in our country the embarrossuche General Governouest is made the original of regional grant of a regional grant of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory. I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Grant British to a nother portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north western published of the Woods, and in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghen. The commissioners appointed under that articles of the region of States. The commissioners appointed under that articles of the outputs of discrement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the Territorial Government of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the confession of the confession of the firith Government to effect test object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like sic difficulties of questions of boundary

Subject. Survey reason to believe that disturbances like Those which tately agitated the neighboring firthsh Portnices will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obtacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and main

Great Britain and the United States to preserve and main tain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguired sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a one instances misled a few of what was presumed to be a one instances misled a few of what was presumed to be a one instances misled a few of mind was presumed to be a one instances misled a few of the United State feel, as it is housed to all intermediting with the internal offsites of our neighbors. The penale of the United State feel, as it is housed they always with, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoriag to approve the political condition of man kind. This g nerous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations, and it was natural, there ore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their momentains neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek this gratification of those teclings in activation of those teclings in activation of those teclings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated distribution in formation of the premainent obligations import of an imment to confight of the permaient obligations import of an internation of the permaient obligations import of all the information I receive, confirmation of the permaient obligation in provided that no one can now hope to engage it such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majessy's Provinces, who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by chieses of the country, which has afford dittem an asytum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the ine, it is entirelated by to reflect, that it almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have soug within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored.

vented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two flovernments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Au-tria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Fortugal, Prussas, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulli all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our clusteus for the ciaims embraced in the action to such as a supplementation.

present the fulfi all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last installment due to our criticous for the claims embraced in the actiment due to our criticous for the claims embraced in the actiment made with to on the 3d of March, 1827.

Itsy before you treatise of commerce negociated with the Kings of Strainis and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treatise will recommend them to your approbation. That with Strainis is the first treaty of commerce formed by that Kingslom, and at with, I trust, answer thereby points to the recourse of his court, and the same treaty of commerce formed by that Kingslom, and with the Natherlands happity terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our fiture commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also, in further instruction of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of diseastistation, made compensation for an American vessel explured in 1800 by a French privaleer, and car led into Curacos, where the poocease were appropriated to the use of the Colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Heiland.

The do-th of the late Sullan has produced no alteration in our relations with Forkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constitutionles, and i have received assurances from the present Ruler that the only those or attends on the claims oliver that in coldigations of our frenty and those officientship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his influence of that country.

I regret to be obliged to lation you that no convention for the estimated by the Government of that country.

I regret to be obliged to lation you that no convention for the estimated by the claims oliver that no convention of the case of disagreement in the joint commission t

and any arrow to convene at the same piece on the twenten and 10 clober. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to calitrate friendly relations with its, by a prompt raparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the U. States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its forms treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our tate Charged Affaired for the sense and received before the algorithment of the canada of the sense of the death of the Charge of the sense and the sense an

of ratifications.

The commusion created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the cities against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which areas from cardures by Colombian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants

ited States to apply to the several Governments former united, for redress. With all these—New G enada

ly united, for redress. With all these—New G and all yenguains, and Ecander, a prefetty good mainstrained into execution, and that country, in the coloyment of tranguiny, is aradially advancing in property under the galaknes of its process delatinguishes Present content to the senate at an early day.

In the color of the content of the content content in the cities Governments of South America—tim Argantine Republic, and the Republics of Uragony, that Content early day.

Republic, and the Republics of Uragony, that Content early and the Content of the Content of the Content early and the Content early

On a former excession your strention was invited to various considerations to apport of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also if a law gradualing the priess for such it has a had long been to the market useoid, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the Act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happing tensequences, to quiesing tikes, and secturing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very great extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practiced unier previous pre-emption laws. It has at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed theratify during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passego of a graduation law, with the guards tefore recommended, would also, I am personaded, and consider the

nu- for several years, and prove in other respects

recommended, would also, I am presunded, add consider the tele recembe to several years, and prove in other respects. Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more entrestly requested.

The present condition of the defence of our principal seaports and many sards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the supersed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring for terminate the Florted way by negotiation. It is to be tegretied that these humans intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But after entering into solice men engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewel of heatilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to wour favorable consideration the plan which will be solunted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful save.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last aumane, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony, in the success of the effect age budies as the instince, that commodities and personally the recommend, therefore, that commodities and personale the received of the several peats designated by the Secretary of War.

terretore, that commonious and permanent corracts we con-structed at the several past designated by the Accretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their desciption and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very ap arect, and I re-form them that the staff officers be permanently separated from them.

the debeiency of company inflicers, were very ap areat, and I recommend that the stail officers be permanently separated from the time.

The may has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, whereever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an out-age, accompanied by marter, was committed on a vessel of the United States, while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occorred to impede or mi-lest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed. On dearning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers, or the restoration of the plundered property, inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the harborians.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that

It with be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been decemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreignes.

Recent experience has shown, that the provisions to our existing law which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels, while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects, to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership.—This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade—a tradic emphatically denounced in our statutes—regarded with abhorence by our citizens, and of which the effectual supression is nowhere more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws—so that, without impeding the freedom and tac-bries of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and benor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon.—

It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with a iditional communications from other

Ources
The last accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successibility in its objects, and promising results no less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the lat of July last, was about 133 999 miles, and the rate

the 1st of July last, was about 133 999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34 496,878 miles.—
The number of post offices on that day was twelve thou sand seven hundred and eighty, and on the 30th ultime

the list of July list, was about 133 999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34 496,878 miles.—
The number of post offices on that day was twelve thou sand seven hundred and eighty, and on the 30th ollomosthireen thousand and wenty-eight.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was four milition four hundred and seventy-six thousand so the middle and thirty-eight dollars—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. The engagements and habilities of the Department for the sure period are four million six hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The excess of habilities over the revenue for the last twe years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The each on hand on the 30th ultimo, was about \$206,701 95—and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditures. Must of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the 7th of July 1838, have been set of the department appears to be increasing; and unless it should be seriously checked by the recent sus, ension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department of the mails the professional to the mails short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department of the mails shall be carried the mails shall be carried to the accommodation of the proble. It is one of the mount in provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamboat companies. It appears that the mask super railroads, is not sufficient to induce some of the companies the best practicable mail establishment.—

To irrive at that end, it is und spreaded t

of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to ateambant lines, the most efficient remedy is abvious, and has been suggested by the Pournante General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steambants in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running beats, temperatly, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The suffery of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reason-

The Reports from the War, Navy, and Post Office Depart-

Wdays.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of heee departments. I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable propersions, which will be found will deserving the attention

impressions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Secate, showing the trial dockets of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts compaging the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to reader it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform in a manufer corresponding with public extragation, his term and circuit duties. A revision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to ealled for, and is recommended to your notice.

them there have been collected saxy millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the last Collector of New York, the aggregate a mount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defaleation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Coarces has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been intherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred on as test of the comparative safety of either.

Additional information will also be furnished by the report additional information will also be furnished by the report of the comparative safety of either.

Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the comparative safety of either.

Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the comparative safety of either than the control of the comparative safety of either than the control of the comparative safety of either than the control of the comparative safety of either than the control of the comparative safety of either than the control of the comparative safety of either than the control of the control of

[The remaining portions of the Message, engrossing by far the largest part of it, are taken up with a discussion of the standard topics relating to the unfaithfulness of Bank ing institutions, and the necessity of a metallic currency and an independent treasury for the financial operations of the Government. So far as we are able to discover from a cursory perusal, the views of the President on this genera subject are the same as in his former communications to

Miscellany.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Dr. Mussey has just published "An Essay on the Influence of Tobacco upon Life and Health." It ought to be put into the hands of every chewer, smoker, and snuffer of the vile weed, or if this would be useless, all should read it who are in danger of being bound in the chains of these filthy habits. Dr. M. thus describes the effects of tobacco.

" From the habitual use of tobacco, in either of its "From the habitual use of tobacco, in either of its forms of snuff, cud, or cigar, the following symptoms may arise; a sense of weakness, sinking, or pain at the pit of the atomach; dizziness or pain in the head; occasional dimenses or temporary loss of sight; paleness and sallowness of the countenance, and sometimes awelling of the feet; an enfeciled state of the voluntary muscless, manifesting itself sometimes by tremors of the hands, sometimes by weakness, tremulousness, squeaking or hosrseness weakness, tremulousness, squeaking or hosrseness and possible did not seen the fine flower in the fine flower in the same terms as ther are said at the flower in the fine flower in the fine flower in the same terms as ther are said at the same terms as the are said at the flower in the fine flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are said at the flower in the same terms as the are s

of the voice, rarely a loss of the voice; disturbed sleep, starting from the early slumbers, with a sense of sufficiation or the feeling of alarm; incubus or nightmare; epileptic or convulsion fits; confusion or weakness of the mental faculties; pervisiness and irritability of temper; instability of purpose; seasons of great depression of the spirits; long fits of unbroken melanchidy and despondency, and in some cases, entire and permanent mental decangement."

The scenes which the physician meets who deals honestly with his patients is thus truly described:—

The scenes which the physician meets who deals honestly with his patients is thus truly described:—
"He is asked if he uses tobacco. "Yes, I smoke a little, chew a little, and snuff a little." You had better leave it off altogether, Sir. "Leave it off? I assure you, Doctor, you know but little about it. If I were to leave off smoking, I should throw up half my dinner." That might do you no harm, sir. "I see you do not understand my case, Doctor; I have taken all these good things, for many years, and have enjoyed good health. They never injured ine. How could they have done so without my perceiving it? Do you suppose I have lived so long in the world without knowing what does me good, and what does not?" It would appear so, Sir, and you are in a fair way to die, without acquiring this important knowledge.

you are in a fair way to die, without acquiring this important knowledge.

The poor man goes away, in a struggle between the convictions of truth, and the overwhelming force of confirmed habit. Under the sustaining power of a good constitution, and in the activity of business, he never dreamed of injury from the moderate indulgence, as he regarded it, in the use of stimulants, as spirit, wine, tobacco, &c., till the work was done. His is the case of hundreds of thousands."

The Dr. thus treats the subject in its beginning.

The Dr. thus treats the subject in its bearings on

The Dr. thus treats the subject in its bearings on cleanliness and politeness.

"True politeness," said a distinguished English scholar, "is kindness, kindly expressed." The using of tobacco, especially by smoking, is any thing but kindness or the kindly expression of it, when it creates an atmosphere, which, whether it comes directly from the pipe, the cigar, or deeply imbued clothing, or worse than alligator breath, is absolutely insupportable to many, who do not use it, causing depression of strength, dizziness, headache, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting. By what rule of politeness, any, on what principle of common justice, may I poison the atmosphere my neighbor is compelled to breathe, or so load it with an unhealthy and loathsome material, as to make him unhealthy and loathsome material, as to make him uncomfortable or wretched so long as I am in his company? What would be said of the physician, company? What would be said of the physician, who, having acquired a strong liking for asafetida, should allow himself in the constant habit of chewing it, to the great annoyance, from his foul breath, of many of his patients, as well as more or less of the healthy individuals of the tarallies who employ him? Or how would a gentleman travellet be regarded, who should not only keep his breath constantly imbued with this assettida, but also insist upon spurting successive mouthfuls of the tincture of it upon the floor of a stage-coach, or of the cabin of a steamboat? Would he be commended, either for his cleanliness, politeness, or kindness? Nay, would he be tolerated in such a volation of the principles of good breeding? I have seen numbers, principles of good breeding? I have seen numbers, who have been made sick, dizzy, and pale, by the breath of a smoker-and I have seen a person vomit out of a stage-coach, from the influence of that indescribable breath which results from alcoholic Dr. M. believes the habit may be broken up, not

Dr. M. believes the habit may be broken up, not only with safety but with most decided advantage, even in the most inveterate cases, in proof of which, he eites the facts in connection with some of our penitentiaries, where the inmates are deprived of to-bacco, and the example of others, who have voluntarily broken off.—Ch. Watch.

THE COST OF SUGAR. - Dr. Madden, the traveller, now one of the mixed commission at Ha-vana, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and at present in this country, on be-half of the Africans of the Amistad, stated while in this city, one or two observable facts touching the production in Cuba of this necessary of life. He states from his own personal observation that during the season of cultivation, about eight during the season of cultivation, about eight months in the year, the slaves are worked twenty hours out of the twenty four. They are constantly seen dropping asleep over their work, and as often roused by the winp of the driver. No women, or not more than one or two to a plantation, are allowed on the inland estate. It is needless to dwell upon this aboundable feature in the economy of the system. The men are, of course work worked to each and the state. soon worked to death, and as the natural in-crease falls short of the demand, their places must be supplied from Africa. This plan is defended as the most economical and profitable.— That it is so, is proved by the fact that one slave in Cuba produces three or four times the amount of sugar raised by one in Jamaica, before the emancipation. These atrocities are chiefly confined to the interior plantations. The domestic slaves of the better sort of Spaniards are treated with great humanity, and the laws of the island are much more humane in their provisions than those of our slave states; but their operation is chiefly felt, by the slave population of the towns, that of the inland estates is in general beyond their reach.-[Boston Courier.

A gentlewoman went one day to hear Dr. —— preach, and as usual, carried a pocket Bible with her, that she might turn to any of the passages the preacher might happen to refer to. But she found that she had no use for her Boble there; and on coming away, said to a friend, "I should have left my Bible at home to-day and brought my dictionary. The doctor does not deal in Scripture, but such learned words and phrases as require the help of an interpreter to render them intelligible?

Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder. TO THE BIBLE.

O Book ! that bright and burning Day, To which all other days are dis With those who kneel in white array Cherub and saint and seraphim, With those who testify for truth,

Battlers for God with rebel sin, Shining in their immortal youth All light without and light within That Day shalt thou, a witness stand, Awful and swift, at Christ's right hand.

Against the hours of gross neglect Suffered o'er thee to idly pass, When thou wast cheated of respect Given freely to the mirrowing glass,— When fashion sought thee not with half The earnest zeal and love it gave

The revel; when the trifling laugh Did conscience nerve, thy threats to brave; And beauty said thy page of gloom Produced no flower of pleas Ah! heard not she thy sacred voice.

When from the chamber's corner, thos Badst her in the world's dream rejoice, And bathe in every pleasure now-(As one by its keen woes unbroke) Yet bade her too, remember well

That taking thus, sin's willing yoke,
On earth, 'twould gird the neck in hell;
And God, in judgment, all would bring
Thou saidst, for every secret thing? Him, too, engaged in hoarding pelf, Whose thoughts on schemes of grasping ran, Thou, from thy silent, dusty shelf Didst, sometimes, warn, remember man!

Bethink thee of thy narrow bed, Lit only by the reptiles' light, Where thou must quickly lay thy head,-Then whom shall this, thy wealth delight? He answered not, but hated thee The more for thy fidelity.

A father's holy counsel given. A mother's often bended knee, (Both now before the throne of heaven) That he should love and ponder thee; Forgotten,-in his desert hour

Where for consoling shall be look? Tremendous is thy wakened power, Eternal, wondrous, hated Book! Would that the sons of men were wise

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